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Tower Views

by Clearway

Ties Across Mittel-Europa

Warfare Makes Monsters

Evidences of Burst Fetters

¶ Entente—The Little Entente agreement, approving Hungary's rearmament, is received with general satisfaction in the Danubian states (where it is expected to improve relations) and with especial welcome in Czechoslovakia (where it is interpreted as a possible basis for a rapprochement between the small Central European states, at a time when the Czechs need all their energies to solve the Sudeten German problem). • The agreement, indeed, is an opening wedge for the inclusion of all states south and east of Germany in either the Balkan or the Little Entente, which together would constitute a solid bloc of interests powerful enough to resist encroachments, encourage peace.

¶ Helgoland—The mystery island of the North Sea again comes into the news. Peopled during the World War with an amazing combination of fact and legend, sometimes referred to as Germany's Gibraltar, Helgoland comes into the news this time via the Essener National Zeitung which discloses that Helgoland may become an important submarine base. Although that sadly-riddled and badly-inscribed document, the Versailles Treaty, ordered the destruction of its fortifications, National Socialist Germany has been so busily refortifying the precipitous dot in the cold waters that Reichsführer Hitler does not hesitate to take the nautical Regent of Hungary, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, for a visit to the new harbor. • This, more than any description, indicates the island's state of preparedness.

¶ Warfare—This message comes to the China National Aviation Corporation from an American pilot: "Landed on river Okay. Japanese machine-gunned us, killing or wounding 12 passengers, also co-pilot and steward. Radio Operator Loh, one passenger and myself survived. Other 14 unaccounted for. Ship sunk in river." Books could be written—and have been—commending the Japanese character; but that one message, revealing the methods Japanese militarists are willing to employ, blots the kindly pages as nothing else could. And yet, the procuring cause is not the Japanese character; it is the brutal mesmerism of war.

¶ Thunderbolt—Over the saline track at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, a squatty mass of metal and concentrated power roars down a 13-mile black line, guided by a wee, goggled figure at the wheel. In other words, catapulting over the measured mile, Capt. George E. T. Eyston speeds his "Thunderbolt" at an unofficially estimated speed of 300 miles an hour. The British Army officer (retired) explains negligently that he was "just loafing." He proposes to "gun it" on the return trip. • A man, 24 cylinders, and a modern chariot flash by at 300-odd miles an hour. We used to refer to such feats as legends of the Olympians. Today they are of passing interest. Who dares to measure the limitations of man's possibilities?

¶ Lindbergh—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh flashes into the news with the persistence of an aeronautical piston-beat, and his regular appearances usually reveal him flying along. This time the glimpse is of a stretch of the 79-mile Moscow-Volga Canal, and the Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh guests of Russian aviators. "Heroes of the Soviet Union" who won their title by flights in the Arctic and to the United States are revealing to the no-longer-Lone Eagle the progress made by Soviet aviation. "I'm astonished at it," he is reported as saying. • The world is getting even with the lad who astonished it.

¶ Youth—They're on their way home, now; after having signed the "Vassar Pact"—these young people of many nations who attended the second World Youth Congress. But the adoption of the pact was not unanimous. Opposition arose, significantly enough, from delegates speaking not for youth or mankind but for different "ideologies." Clearway leans to the belief that the main reason for the objections may be found in the fact that youth loves a leader; that much of the world's uneasiness today goes back to personal loyalties: much of its division of opinion goes back to different phases of leadership; for youth has rich mines of loyalty for leaders and causes. So we think even the objections reveal a hopeful light for the world. • A worldful of youth seeking leadership must surely one day find that only a leadership based on Principle rather than personalities can lead a world into peaceful ways.

¶ Moon—After having mentioned the 300-m. p. h. Thunderbolt, who's afraid of talking about trips to the moon? Dr. Peter Milliman, of the University of Toronto, isn't. He declares that such predictions are no more ridiculous today than forecasts of radio and television would have been a hundred years ago. But he doesn't recommend the moon as a vacation resort. It lacks atmosphere; its sky is black; its temperature is super-torrid by day and multiple sub-zero by night. • Like a lot of other things, the achievement itself may not be so important as the mental liberation the attempt calls forth.

French Labor Chief

© International

Leon Jouhaux
Head of the French General Confederation of Labor, in New York.

Labor in France Declared Ready For Concessions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—While French workmen will resist attempts to dilute the social legislation, including the 40-hour work week, achieved by the People's Front, they are willing to make some necessary concessions Léon Jouhaux, Secretary General of the French Confederation of Labor, disclosed here today.

"In all the conversations which the General Confederation of Labor has had with Premier Edouard Daladier, we have always said that we are ready to examine the situation of the 40-hour week," M. Jouhaux said. "We are willing to consider special cases where remedies may be necessary and to give what satisfaction we can."

Asked upon his arrival here last night aboard the steamship Paris of the French Line, if he would return to France provided the crisis over the 40-hour week grew more serious, M. Jouhaux voiced doubt that the situation was as serious as reported. He did not feel that a general strike in France was likely.

On Way to Mexico

The French labor leader, the John L. Lewis of his country, is on his way to Mexico City to attend the World Trade Union Congress, but will pass a week in the east before entraining for Mexico. Upon his itinerary is a visit to Washington, where he is scheduled to confer with both William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Lewis, Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

M. Jouhaux was met in New York by a delegation of American labor officials led by Allan S. Haywood, Regional Director of the CIO, who had a letter which the French leader had written to Mr. Lewis, announcing his visit and asking that he have an opportunity to meet colleagues in this country. The message was addressed to "Comrade Lewis." No prominent representatives from the American Federation of Labor were in the welcoming group.

In a prepared statement, M. Jouhaux expressed the wish "to confer with all those who consider that it is in peace and liberty that civilization must evolve." He suggested that in America he expected to find many persons with such sympathies.

Accompanying the French official were two other delegates to the Mexican Congress.

'Week-End Strike' Widens

MARSEILLE, France, Aug. 24 (AP)—Labor leaders have ordered the "week-end strike" movement of French dock workers, which recently has paralyzed the port of Marseille two days a week, extended to Corsica and all French North African ports.

Stevedores in Corsica, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco were instructed not to work Sundays, at night, or overtime.

This was interpreted as Labor's answer to Premier Edouard Daladier's announced intention of ending the 40-hour week as well as a protest against the Premier's action last week end, when he sent Senegalese troops to the Marseille docks to unload ships on the days stevedores refused to work.

Hungary Keeps Free Hand In Danube Area

Parley with Little Entente does not go far to solve issues left by World War treaty.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Aug. 24—An early sequel is not expected here to the preliminary understanding reached at Bled, Yugoslavia, yesterday under which the Little Entente and Hungary promise to sign agreements specifically renouncing the use of force in mutual relations.

It is emphasized here that the Bled conference of Yugoslav, Czech, and Rumanian Foreign Ministers resulted only in what Government newspapers today describe as a "temporary agreement." It is taken, moreover, for granted that a permanent understanding is only possible if the Little Entente States improve the treatment of Hungarian minorities.

This was the subject which the Bled communiqué said is "still in the course of discussion with a view to clearing the ground to enable development of good neighborly relations."

Minority Issue Remains

For the time being the position as seen here is that Hungary's neighbors officially accept Hungary's unilateral decision to reject the military clauses of the Trianon Treaty, in effect while Hungary "resigns" the Kellogg Pact renouncing war as an instrument of national policy.

Regarding the vital matter of minorities no agreement has yet been arrived at, nothing more than a hope that negotiations will lead to an understanding.

Nothing regarding definite acceptance of present boundaries or the relinquishing of revision has been included in the negotiations.

Just what has been gained by this conference and who it is that has gained it is too early to say.

Hungary professes to believe that it has got something for nothing since it has agreed on nothing new except to keep on negotiating.

Will Bargain Separately

Another point for Hungary is the fact that the negotiations will be bilateral, not collective. Hungary bargains with each State separately, thus not treating with the Little Entente as an entity.

Also Hungary's prestige and feeling of importance have been increased. Six years ago when Hungary tried to smuggle in arms, the Little Entente made the act appear as a terrible international scandal. Now Hungary spends a billion pengoes (about $198,000,000) on arms with the Little Entente's approval. Hungary feels its fetters are being broken.

Can Co-operate With Axis

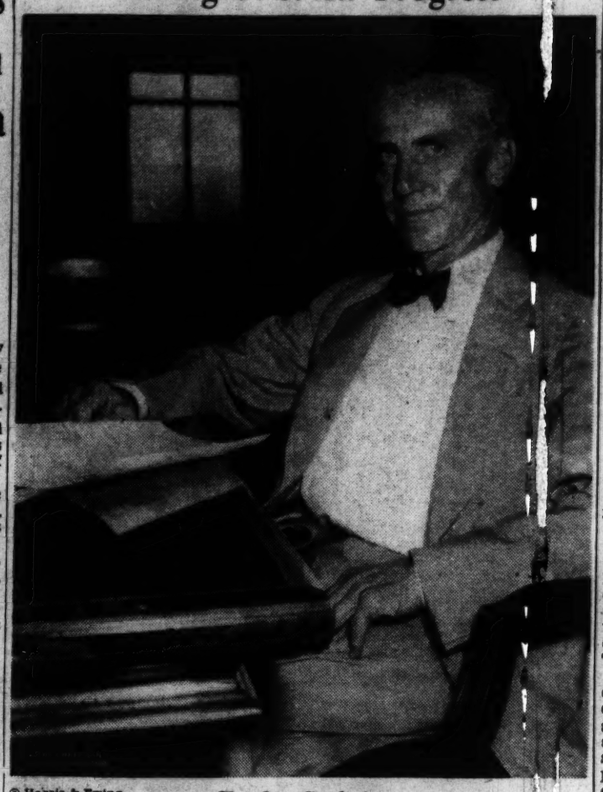
Hungary appears to have a free hand in negotiations so it can cooperate if it wants with the Rome-Berlin axis to the detriment of Czechoslovakia with whom it now has deeper differences than with the other Little Entente States.

Generally speaking the decisions of this Bled conference are regarded here as pleasing to Italy, while Hungary's refusal to conclude a collective agreement is also satisfactory to Germany.

Probably Hungary's relations with some of its neighbors, at least with Yugoslavia, will improve.

Hungary's basic goal—treaty revision; Czechs satisfied by tentative pact with Hungary; Page 2.

Aiding U. S. Air Progress



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Charles Guthrie
General Counsel of the new Civil Aeronautics Authority.

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt issued an executive order Aug. 23 to implement administration of the new civil aeronautics program.

The order provided for the transfer of all officers and employees of the Bureau of Air Commerce and the Air Mail Bureau of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the new Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Witness Says Racket Paid $30,000 to Dodge Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Thirty thousand dollars of the policy racket money was contributed through James J. Hines, powerful Tammany District Leader, in a vain effort to elect William Copeland Dodge District Attorney, George Weinberg, lieutenant of the Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer policy combine testified today.

Weinberg, who has turned State's evidence against Mr. Hines, told the court and the blue ribbon jury of a meeting between Mr. Dodge and Mr. Hines in the office of Joseph Shalleck at 1450 Broadway. Mr. Shalleck is one of the counsel for Mr. Hines, who is charged with bringing political influence to bear in favor of the Dutch Schultz policy racket.

Weinberg said he had come to the office to make one of his regular payments to Mr. Hines to be used in the campaign for Mr. Dodge.

"This is where I get the money for your election," Weinberg declared Mr. Hines said to Mr. Dodge.

Tells of Operations

Mr. Dodge smiled and said nothing, according to the witness, who was Schultz's "minister of operations" and as close to the inner workings of the policy combine as any man except Schultz himself or J. Richard (Dixie) Davis, legal counsel for the racket.

The trial of Mr. Hines as alleged protector of the $20,000,000 a year policy racket started today at the same high tempo upon which it had closed yesterday afternoon.

There was a two-hour delay while opposing counsels debated legal points, but when the session started, Weinberg continued adding to the fast growing pyramid of details that have asserted active participation of the powerful Tammany politician in almost every phase of the activities of New York's gangsters and racketeers.

Major State Witness

Weinberg, because of his closeness to the racket, is one of the chief witnesses by whom Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, hopes to strike a blow at "fixing."

Weinberg testified to a series of steady payments to Mr. Hines during a period between the middle of September and two days after the fall elections. He said these payments, which ranged, he declared, from $2,000 to $3,000, amounted to a total of $30,000—$32,000 if a payment of $2,000 made right after the election was added.

Early in September, Weinberg said, Schultz had told him the racket

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Direct Primary Faces Fire Of The President

Claims it was used by GOP in Idaho to defeat Pope — Other weaknesses come to light.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—The direct primary system may undergo considerable overhauling as a result of bitterly-fought political contests in many states this year.

Adopted generally by the states since the turn of the Twentieth Century as a means of lessening machine politics, this method of nomination for public office has developed some noticeable flaws this year.

First has been the impotence of the Senate Committee on Campaign Expenditures to exercise any real control over the "gutter politics" and "scandal of the worst sort" which it found were rife in Democratic primaries in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Now comes President Roosevelt's castigation of the use by one party of the primary of another to obtain a weaker opponent. The President, at Hyde Park yesterday, described such a maneuver as a violation of public morality. He specifically charged that in Idaho, Republicans invaded the Democratic primary to defeat Senator James P. Pope, a New Deal Democrat.

Seeks Federal Control

Senator Morris Sheppard, Chairman of the Senate Committee, has already announced his intention of seeking legislation to impose Federal control over the conduct of congressional primary elections. While the Supreme Court declared such control unconstitutional in the early '20's, there is a chance that it might reverse its earlier decision, Senator Sheppard feels. Otherwise a constitutional amendment would be necessary to extend federal power to primaries as well as elections.

To meet President Roosevelt's criticism would require the end of "open" primaries in which no test of party affiliation is required as well as more stringent tests of party membership in states that have "closed" primaries.

Only five states—Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Washington and Wisconsin—have an 'open" primary system at present. This system is intended to preserve the secrecy of the ballot and to prevent bribery or intimidation of voters. It was adopted in Idaho only last year.

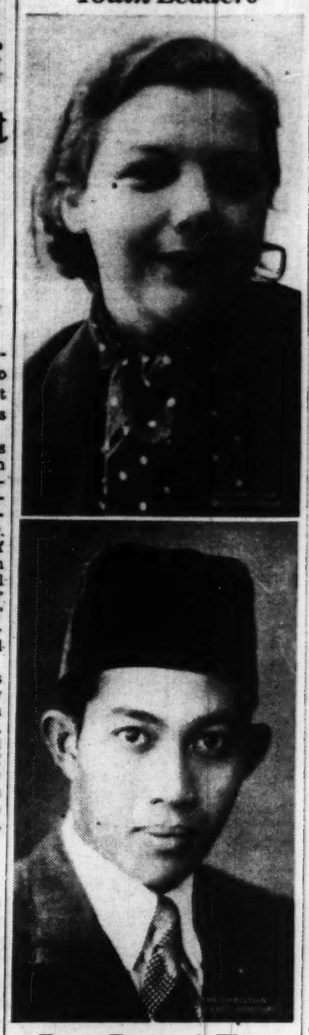
Figures Bear Out Charge

Under the open system, primary voters are either given a single ballot listing the candidates of all parties or separate ballots for each party. The light vote cast for Republican senatorial candidates in the Idaho primary on Aug. 9 tended to confirm the President's charge that many Republicans had voted Democratic.

Advisability of having Senator Pope run as an independent in Idaho was discussed at a week-end

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Youth Leaders



From East and West

Top—Miss Betty Shields-Collins of England, National Secretary of World Youth Congress.
Bottom — Soedjarwo Tjondronegoro, of Indonesaia, Malaysia, chairman of Indonesian Peace Office, delegate to Youth Congress.

Report of concluding Youth Congress session: Page 4.

Eyston Sets Auto Speed Mark—But Time Clock Fails

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Aug. 24 (AP)—Sporting Capt. George E. T. Eyston will try again. He roared his big automobile over the measured mile here at 347.155 miles an hour—the fastest ever attained by man, if this unofficial figure is accurate—and failed to win a world record because the bright sun dazzled the electric eye timing device and it failed to function.

The timing clock functioned perfectly on the earlier first run.

Legislature's Adjournment Due by Night

Legislators ready to go home—Hurley bill for Cambridge subway in last-minute debate.

The 150th Massachusetts was ready to prorogue late this afternoon, ending the longest, most costly session in the Commonwealth's history.

The one remaining issue holding up prorogation—Gov. Charles F. Hurley's sudden request last night for a bill to hasten approval and construction of a proposed $5,000,000 subway extension in Cambridge—was cleared up when the Ways and Means Committee reported "no legislation necessary" as the House of Representatives convened at 2 p. m.

The House accepted the Committee's report without prolonged controversy.

This action completed all matters before the House and Senate. Meanwhile the Governor signed a few final bills to clear all matters remaining in the Executive Department.

The House Ways and Means Committee made its recommendation on the Governor's bill after a hearing at noon today. The subway project endorsed by the Governor would extend the rapid transit tube from Harvard Square to North Cambridge, and would be financed partly by a PWA grant and partly by a loan to Cambridge from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge told the committee that the project will provide work relief for unemployed and said it would eliminate traffic congestion at Harvard Square.

Opposition Expressed

Opposition to legislation favoring the subway proposal came from the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The Committee warned the legislators that "after deducting the Federal PWA grant over 90 per cent of the proposed cost will be assessed on the cities and towns using the Boston Elevated other than Cambridge."

The Ways and Means Committee planned to report on this bill when the House of Representatives convenes early this afternoon.

Few legislators expected that the bill would delay prorogation later than today and a spokesman in the Governor's office indicated that Governor Hurley likewise expects the 1938 legislative session to wind up its affairs before nightfall.

This second session of the 150th Great and General Court was distinguished for its almost continual fight with the Governor over the State's financial program.

To such lengths did the Republican-controlled Legislature and the State's Democratic Governor go to attain their ends on various financial proposals—the most controversial of which was a program for unemployment work relief—that by early summer the struggle reached a deadlock.

Adamant

From early in June to this present week, late in August, the Governor sat at his office and the Legislature sat in its chambers and neither side would give in.

As fast as the Governor proposed unemployment works programs financed by bond issues, the Legislature voted them down.

Twice the Legislature sent a bill to the Governor demanding that the $5,000,000 unexpended in the gasoline tax fund be turned over to cities and towns. And twice the Governor vetoed these bills.

Once the Legislature sat all night in order to break this deadlock, but failed in the early hours of the morning.

Democratic supporters of the Governor charged that the $5,000,000 gasoline tax money would be used by Republicans to elect GOP candidates to office in Novemoer. In turn, the Republicans termed Mr. Hurley's bond issue proposals "slush funds" to benefit the Democrats politically.

The break in the battle came when the Legislature refused to accept still a new unemployment relief proposal by the Governor last week, and re-submitted for the third time to Mr. Hurley a bill demanding that the $5,000,000 in the gasoline tax fund be returned to the cities and towns.

Capitulation

The Governor, on the advice of close associates at a meeting in the Hotel Westminster (his re-election campaign headquarters), on Monday evening Aug. 22, decided to capitulate. He signed the Republican bill—a similar to two others he had vetoed—and thus suddenly unconditionally surrendered to the powerful GOP majority which controlled both houses of the Legislature.

As a result of this struggle, described by some legislators as "a dog fight," the Governor and General Court have bequeathed to taxpayers the highest State budget in history.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

New Streamlined Mail Box Claims Artistic Efficiency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Urged by their chief, Postmaster General James A. Farley, to make their rural routes "not only institutions but ornaments to the countryside," rural letter carriers from all over the country looked with considered judgment upon a new streamlined mail box at their thirty-fifth annual convention here.

Chief asset of the new box, said its inventor, Adney Coleman, of Evergreen, Ala., is that it has no door to stick. Press a finger on the rear of the contraption and the entire cover swings up and back.

The door on the present boxes, Mr. Coleman contends, is a nuisance. "It won't stay open, it breaks off, it sticks, it squeaks," says he.

If he can get the rural mail men to put their stamp of approval on the box then he thinks the Post Office Department should give it a try.

Delivering mail to country folk is an indispensable part of the New Deal because it "stands to elevate and improve country life," Mr. Farley told the convention delegates.

He appealed to the mail men for their co-operation in checking the migration of youth from the country to the city by making farm life more attractive in every way. "Agriculture conditions in this country must be improved and rural life made attractive if we are to maintain our economic stability and preserve our civilization," he declared.

Yellowknife Keen on Movies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—"Civilization" has come to Yellowknife. It isn't the post-office, drugstore, or restaurant which are now apparent; and it isn't the three wireless stations, or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment. It isn't even the boat, rail, and air transportation facilities which now connect the suddenly booming mining community in the wilderness of the Northwest Territories with other parts of Canada. Civilization didn't really come to Yellowknife until a couple of movie houses were recently licensed to operate.

Now movie houses are relatively scarce in this vicinity of Great Slave Lake—not too distant from the border of arctic tundra—and their inclusion in the Yellowknife area might be the final point responsible for the Dominion Government's decision to lay out a settlement there. A recent bulletin of the Department of Mines and Resources states that approximately 40 acres is to be surveyed and subdivided into 125 lots.

At the same time the Government warns prospective migrants to the settlement that the apparent influx of prosperity does not indicate an opportunity for employment. Notwithstanding the fact that the Hudson Bay Company and Northern Transportation Company both operate boats to Yellowknife Settlement, and that major companies last year had to augment their transportation facilities in order to take care of increased freight resulting from gold mining activities in Yellowknife area, men are warned by the Government that mining companies are making their employment arrangements outside.

And so while many mining centers have long since been "ghost towns," Yellowknife's some 400 inhabitants boast the distinction of having risen, and to be still rising on the tide of a "gold rush."

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This Changing World

Gold Value—Sovereignty of the Metal in Popular Esteem in Time of Government or Bank Trouble—Good for Uncle Sam's Hoard

By H. E. Elliston

One of the most interesting phenomena of the times is the manner in which the prestige of gold remains unimpaired in public estimation in spite of all that governments have done to it.

Beginning in 1931 governments one by one began to dethrone the precious metal as the standard of value. No longer, in other words, was your money based upon gold and rendered interchangeable with gold at a fixed price. That was the beginning of a monetary revolution the implications of which are not yet entirely understood and the end of which is not yet in sight. We may see the outline of the revolution only as we understand the domestic role of gold in the old days.

Under the old gold standard the politicians were deterred from monkeying with the currency because the penalty of such monkeying was that the people would claim the gold back of the distrusted money. As J. M. Keynes, the English economist, put it, the system "strapped down Ministers of Finance." With this safeguard, people over many years were content so completely to ignore the treasure lying in bank and government vaults as security for their money that conversion into and hoarding of gold ceased. In the classrooms it even became the habit of economics professors to tell their students that this function of gold as a refuge for individual savings had atrophied. Money was convertible into gold, and this protection, coupled with the faith in the promises of government and banks, stopped any testing of convertibility; i. e., hoarding. The professors had to go to the Orient, where governments and banks were alike unstable, for a practical illustration of their textbook theory of gold hoarding. There the practice has never ceased. Among the Hindus, for example, wealth is apt to be measured by the amount of glittering ornaments they can load on to the person of their wives.

Hoarding in the West, however, came back with the fears about government and banks brought on by the Great Depression, and it tumbled the gold standard from its majestic perch. Convertibility, in other words, was stopped by Government edict. In most countries the people are still not allowed to turn their money into gold. Among them is the United States. The ban is a corollary of the new monetary science whereby the money supply is independent of the gold supply. Yet even governments, which have taken over the monetary sovereignty of gold, do not feel sufficiently authoritative yet to dispense with gold altogether. The metal is still acquired by governments, and is even called "backing" for the money in circulation.

So was the land "back" of the French assignats in the latter part of the eighteenth century, but no Frenchman could get any of the territory back of his money. Similarly the modern dollar holder is no longer able to redeem his money in gold. He is dependent upon the good faith of the money managers in keeping his money stable just as if there were no gold at all out at Fort Knox to "strap down" those money managers. Gold, in short, has taken on metaphysical properties in place of its former physical properties, like Elijah; and money, at bottom, has become fiduciary.

It is either because, or in spite, of this metamorphosis that Western peoples have recovered their own personal attachment to gold. They may love the money managers, but they love gold more. So they are indulging again in a habit of hoarding which in the old days before the Great Depression had supposedly been cast into the limbo of Oriental practices.

People are able to get hold of gold in the great market for gold in the City of London where individuals as well as governments can make their purchases. I know several international companies that put their surplus into bar gold. Not-so-rich individuals in Europe are buying gold coins, including old American eagles which no doubt did duty once upon a time when Christmas, graduations, and other felicitous ceremonies used to be on a golden standard. Judging from reports of gold buying in Zurich, I shouldn't be at all surprised if even the Germans are managing to obtain metal for hoarding, for the crisis on the Berlin Börse seems to show liquidation for that purpose. Certainly the practice is rife in Italy. There was the recent case of the Italian immigrant who never having heard of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, brought over all her savings to America in the form of a gold brick, only to have it confiscated. Americans are rigidly debarred from owning gold, though the ban, I am sure, does not prevent wealthy Americans from gold hoarding in Europe. So the "aureate earth" is going into private caches all over the world.

This return in popular esteem for gold is fortunate for Uncle Sam. Since 1934 he has been trying internationally to valorize both gold and silver buying by paying a fancy price to all sellers, foreign and domestic. The valorization of silver, like so many price-fixing experiments, fizzled out as an expensive tragicomedy. When the United States stopped buying from all comers, the 81 cents price dropped and dropped, till now it is around 45 cents, though much of the Treasury's silver was acquired at a much higher price. Under the valorization scheme for gold no less than $13,000,000,000 of metal has already been bought and buried.

There was little rejoicing when the pile touched the $13,000,000,000 mark, for the manner in which the treasure was dishoarded out of Europe last year and sent here on the rumor that Uncle Sam might drop his buying price gave rise to the fear among Americans that the United States might one day be landed with a pile of metal which was gold to Americans but dross to other people. Even the Wall Street Journal got alarmed. Now it would seem that, though governments refrain from officially re-enthroning gold, individuals still regard the metal as king, at least in time of trouble.

In the Boston Section:

Exodus from summer camps begins.

Summary of legislative action.

Four cities campaign for Plan E.

Electric crib blanket shown.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Sightseeing Is Made Easy For Visitors to New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mrs. John J. Jennings started out with an idea for setting up a bureau of information for visitors about art, in New York City; and she wound up with a courier service supplying the right clues for people who want to do everything in the way of sightseeing from watching the Coast Guard cutters leave early in foggy mornings to meet incoming liners, to poking around the kitchens of foreign restaurants. "And it isn't only visitors to the city who keep us busy now; there appear to be as many resident New Yorkers as strangers who want someone to tell them how to find and really see the interesting sections of their own city."

Mrs. Jennings' activities are a sort of Olympic tryout for the World's Fair period. Multiply everything she and her assistants do these days by—oh, well, say 100,000—and you'll have what the Courier Service business will be then.

It seems that if you're in the business of showing people what there is to be seen, you find out they soon begin to classify themselves.

They Want to See the Sea

"When they come in from the Middle West," Mrs. Jennings says, "the first thing they want to see is the ocean. And ocean liners. Ever since the Normandie and the Queen Mary and the Nieuw Amsterdam began making maritime history, people from inland regions have hardly been able to wait to get to the peirs to go aboard and inspect them. Even if they're the kind of people who never have sailed abroad and never mean to—and there are some left, you know—they still want to go over the superliners from top to bottom.

In the old days tourists used to just come to town, buy a guide book and do the thing themselves. But the idea of having someone in the know go along and interpret what they see for them has caught on to a surprising degree, with the result that the thing Mrs. Jennings thinks of first, every morning when she wakes up, is whether she'll have enough people to go around.

Of course, there is more than that strange factor known in some quarters as snob appeal, to having someone pilot you around a strange city. For one thing it is a time saver. People who are experienced in such jobs—and that would be Mrs. Jennings and her people—know all the short cuts to the high spots of any tour and, moreover, can wangle ways for visitors to see more than they would if they were on their own.

Variety in Sightseeing

The system offers plenty of leeway for the ways in which people want to do their sightseeing. It can be done by bus and subway, or it can be done by chartered Packard or even a Rolls. Some people—even when they can afford to go sightseeing in isolated grandeur—would rather go on the subway and the elevated. They may laugh and say they are "seeing how the other half lives" but depend upon it, they are having fun.

Sometimes Mrs. Jennings finds the people who come to her for pilotting about know almost as much as she does about what's to be seen. They know, for instance, about the Benvenuto Cellini cup in the Metropolitan, and certain of the lesser known items at the Cloisters. And there is often an amusing heterogeneity about their knowledge. In one breath they'll indicate that Raphael's "Madonna and Child" are on their list—and that the Savoy Ballroom in Harlem is also on it.

Wall Street Popular

They want to see Wall Street, both during trading hours and when it is silent and deserted at night. They want to see the Staten Island Ferry and the city's narrowest house—which is in Cherry Lane. They want to see the curb diamond market and the stained glass at the Cathedral, and the "garrets where the artists live—mercy!" in Washington Square; and the Planetarium, and the Akeley exhibit at the Museum of Natural History. Some of them know, even, about Augusta Savage's studio, and about the Negro children who come there to make sculptures under the guidance of the eminent artist.

"Getting into studios in different art sections of the city, and into certain distinguished old homes," Mrs. Jennings says, "means much more than you would believe offhand, to some people. The men make somewhat of a show of not being much interested in 'this art stuff' but take them to the Clay Club and you find out that they know someone in their home town who did some 'figures every bit as good as that one over in the corner'."

People, as well as times, are rapidly changing, Mrs. Jennings says, smiling slightly at what may seem to be a bromide.

"A club of professors' wives I know used to play bridge regularly once a week. They'd done it for years. Now, instead of bridge, they take some tour around the city together. They say they have lots more fun than they ever did playing bridge."

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These two specials will be definitely withdrawn on Sept. 3, 1938. Present prices apply in Continental U. S. only.

FULLER BRUSHES

LOWEST IN PRICE AGAINST ALL COMPARISON

Mexico to Print New School Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexicans living outside Mexico will have a special History of Mexico, and a geography written for them according to a recent order from President Cardenas to the Secretary of Education. The move came as a result of renewed activity to secure the printing of educational books for Mexicans within the Republic. Approving this activity, President Cardenas indicated that special books should be written for Mexicans outside the Republic to give them a clear and accurate, as well as interesting, insight into the history and geography of the Nation.

Included in the program is the publishing of new books on arithmetic, geometry, grammar, and other elementary subjects. These publications are intended primarily for rural and night schools where the majority of the pupils attending receive elementary instruction. Night schools also will have special readers and story books, designed to maintain the interest of older men and women through the difficulties of learning to read and write their language.

'Gas' Tax Leads in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Something of the tax situation in Georgia was indicated at the end of the fiscal year June 30 when it was shown the order in which taxes were rated as revenue producers. This order was: gasoline tax, income tax, general property tax, cigar and cigarette tax, motor vehicle tax and malt beverage tax.

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

A DAILY HABIT IN COUNTLESS HOMES

For more than 30 years, dentists have used and recommended Revelation Tooth Powder. Its popularity has spread throughout the United States and many other countries. Revelation is a safe, positive cleanser; efficient for plates, bridges and gold work.

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AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO., San Francisco

He's Light on His Feet

Dinosaur Balloon Made by J. F. Cooper of Goodyear Company

Sound in Outdoor Theater Spread Evenly by Amplifiers

News in Radio

How radio sound amplification has aided the outdoor theater is exemplified in the extensive installation being placed in the beautiful outdoor theater in the Frank Newhall Look Memorial Park, Northampton, Mass.

Beside the natural grassy stage of the theater will be two fieldstone towers, 27 feet high, housing sound equipment, a two-channel binaural system, which will make it possible to cover the entire auditorium with an equal distribution of sound. There will be microphones where footlights ordinarily would be and other microphones will be imbedded in the stage arranged in some soundproof material. There will be about 34 pickups scattered about the theater.

An administration building, from which all lights, sound and other equipment will be controlled, will be built in the rear of the auditorium. The turning of dials, for instance, will subdue any section of the orchestra or voices from any part of the stage. There also will be two-way circuits so that pagent or play directors may converse with orchestra leaders, prompters and other officials in rehearsals.

The theater, which has attracted attention throughout the country, according to Dr. Frank E. Dow, Chairman of the Board of the Look Park Trustees, aims to "produce music and pageantry for the greatest number of persons at a price they can afford." Already a number of representatives of opera and play-producing groups have offered to put on productions when the theater is finished.

According to James W. Butler, chief engineer for Chickering of Boston, which is installing sound equipment, the chief objection to outdoor music was poor audibility. "The acoustic shell was the only answer for a long time," Mr. Butler said, "but at best its results are anemic and unbalanced and it has long since reached its zenith of improvement; by its very nature this method offers very little hope for the future."

Reviewing the brilliant achievments of electronic amplification, Mr. Butler declared that in an enclosed auditorium "sound is reflected by the surfaces of the walls and ceiling so it carries quite well and, if the building is properly constructed, with very little distortion. When the same music is given outdoors, however, the sound is rapidly dissipated in the open air and much of its brilliance and volume is lost to the audience.

Under ordinary circumstances, he said, music in an amphitheater, without superstructure, walls, or ceiling to reflect the sound, would be lacking in volume, and would "resemble piano music without pedal, staccato-like, or dead, in effect."

Experiment has shown that when microphones are brought close to instruments and the human voice, this resonant effect may be gained. Using directional microphones in a proper manner the separate instruments and sections of the orchestra may be picked up and controlled separately.

Sound projectors at Look Park will emit a great volume of tone and will be placed at a sufficient height to avoid hitting squarely that part of the audience nearest the stage. Sound beams will be adjusted to give rear seats as much volume as the front. Sound projectors are not single loudspeakers but consist of 8 or 10 units arranged cellular fashion, some of which handle the high sounds, some the lower tones, some which point toward one part of the theater, some toward another part.

Desk controls in the administration building will have a conductor's score stand and the operator-musician will mark his score as carefully and with symbols which may become as standard as the marks on music.

* * *

Portable Set Introduced

A new portable battery set offered for farms, trailers, boats, or cars which provides good reception, is being built by the Solter Radio Company of Minneapolis, Minn., as its answer to adaptability and performance in a radio set.

* * *

New Canadian Station

Construction has been started on the third Canadian 50-kilowatt station at Sackville, New Brunswick, by the Government-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The new station is understood to be equipped with the latest RCA transmitter, the other two 50-kilowatt stations at Toronto and Montreal having Northern Electric (Western Electric Canadian subsidiary) equipment. The new station will use a frequency of 1,050 kilocycles, at present used by four United States stations, including KNX, Los Angeles, a 50-kilowatt broadcaster. The new Canadian station will use the call letters CBA.

A fourth Canadian 50-kilowatt transmitter has been authorized for construction by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and will be started this summer near Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. No details of its call letters or frequency are available yet.

Alabama to Open Lofty Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—Northern Alabama is preparing for the opening here on Thursday, Aug. 25, of the 2,000-acre Monte Sano State Park. This recreational area on the top of a 2,000-foot mountain has been developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Civilian Conservation Corps on land furnished by Madison County, and the park will be managed by the Alabama State Park Commission.

Twelve electrically equipped, furnished cottages are finished of 25 to be built, and a public lodge, dance hall, restaurant, golf course and swimming pool will follow. The picnic area includes 40 fire pits. A riding academy and miles of bridle paths will be maintained.

The pageant with which the park is to be formally opened will portray a history of the town of Huntsville. The mountain is four miles from the town. Huntsville was the first English settlement in Alabama, being preceded only by the Spanish town at Mobile. It was established by John Hunt, who was attracted hither by Indian stories of a huge spring, which he found and which still provides the city water supply of Huntsville, with a considerable part of its 24,000,000-gallon daily flow left over.

The town was the capital of Alabama at statehood and has been the home of William W. Bibb, the first Governor, Leroy Pope Walker, first Secretary of War of the Confederacy, and Gen. John Hunt Morgan, the Confederate cavalry leader. William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, will be the principal speaker at the opening ceremonies, and Frank Dixon, Governor-elect of Alabama, and Prentice Cooper, Governor-elect of Tennessee, are among the other speakers scheduled.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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New Jersey Publicizes Women's Work Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 24—Determined to give employers no basis to claim ignorance of the law, John Toohey, State Labor Commissioner, issued a new bulletin today on the working hours for women in New Jersey.

In manufacturing and mercantile establishments, bakeries, laundries and restaurants, the law provides that no female shall be employed more than 10 hours in any one day nor more than six days, or 54 hours, in any week.

"In addition to the foregoing, applying to women employed in manufacturing establishments, bakeries and laundries, no female shall be employed or permitted to work before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 12 o'clock in the evening of any day," the notice added.

Penalties for violation run from $50 for a first offense to $200 for subsequent offenses.

Dinosaur Roams Fields in Akron With Airy Grace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Balloon tailor, J. F. Cooper of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, carefully inserted the last rubber tooth in the grinning mouth of his latest "critter"—and stood back while the great animal slowly swelled into shape—as 2,000 cubic feet of air were pumped into it.

"This is a dinosaur," said the man who has constructed more balloons in his life, than any other one person in the world, it is said.

Later, the balloon builder, who has transferred his talents from the old war-time sausage and "elephant" type balloons, down through blimps and dirigibles, to peace-time parade figures like the dinosaur, followed the men as they took Danny, the dinosaur out to a stubbly field near the East Akron, Ohio, Goodyear plant.

There Danny was tried out to see how he would look parading the streets of a big city, for the amusement of thousands of children.

The scene looked like some lost world jungle and even a sportsman was procured to rope the gigantic creature into captivity.

Danny is 50 feet long, 12 feet high, and weighs 250 pounds. He will figure in many a circus as well as in street parades, Mr. Cooper says.

Steel Firm Opposes Labor Board Ruling

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Inland Steel Company, one of the major units of "Little Steel," challenged Aug. 22 the constitutionality of a proposed Labor Relations Board order requiring a signed contract with the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, a CIO affiliate.

Ernest S. Ballard, chief counsel of the company, contended the Labor Relations Act "does not by direct language or necessary inference require wage agreements to be reduced to writing and signed."

He presented his arguments at a Board hearing on a proposed order for recognition of the SWOC as exclusive bargaining representative of the company's employees and for disestablishment of the Steel Workers' Independent Union, characterized by the Board as a "company-dominated organization."

Anthony Wayne Smith, counsel for the SWOC and the CIO, told the Board a decision in the Inland case would affect striking employees of the Republic Steel Company plants in Ohio.

Seed for Golf Turf Raised in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Pocket money for prairie farmers is being provided by the cultivation of a Czechoslovakian grass known as red fescue. Found to be an ideal type of grass for golf course fairways, some farmers are finding a ready market in the United States for its seed. It is a "running grass" with excellent turf-holding power and spreading capacity.

The plant was originally imported from Czechoslovakia by the Federal Government Department of Agriculture in the hope it might aid forage crop production. Found unsuccessful for this purpose it was discovered to be suitable for golf courses.

In a similar manner, farmers of northeastern Saskatchewan, particularly of the Carrot River Valley, have found a market in the United States for a high grade alfalfa seed, which they have specialized in growing.

Roosevelt Building Cottage at Hyde Park

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt reports that work on his new stone cottage is proceeding.

Roof beams have been raised on one wing of the Dutch colonial structure, and workers are placing stone for the other wing.

The cottage is on Mr. Roosevelt's Hyde Park estate, not far from the "summer White House."

Southey, Prolific Writer

The works of Robert Southey, English poet laureate, fill more than 100 volumes.

Hungary's Basic Goal: Treaty Revision

Budapest keeps peaceful toward Germany for trade reasons—Italy is strongly in favor.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Geography and history have helped to fix a definite and consistent foreign policy for Hungary, which is not determined by individual governments, but only carried out by them. This policy is to recover Hungary's place in the world."

Hungary's basic ideal is treaty revision. That is the most vital political feeling which Hungarians as individuals and as a Nation cherish. Any observer who thinks this sentiment has disappeared misunderstands Hungary. The policy of the Budapest Government cannot fluctuate very much because it is based on a feeling that does not seem to fluctuate. Hungary co-operates with those States which appear most likely to help it realize treaty revision.

That attitude is as inalienable a part of Hungarians as is the loyalty of the British to the British Empire, or the devotion of Germans to the dream of a millennial German Empire. When politicians and journalists make Middle European combinations based on Hungary's foregoing treaty revision, their schemes from the very beginning are doomed to failure. Hungarian democracy may rise or fall, authoritarianism may come and go, but for the Hungarians treaty revision abides.

Need Hungary's Exports

The second basic fact is that Hungary's trade is naturally with Greater Germany and Italy. These Countries need what Hungary has to export and are near Hungary. Well over half of what this Country buys and sells comes from or goes to those lands.

Today there is only one point where treaty revision seems possible, namely, in Czechoslovakia. There are only two great powers working for treaty revision; they are Germany and Italy. Hungary's affiliation with them is not the result of a plot, but of a natural development.

Hungary must have their markets. They aren't very good markets. Hungary would like others. And the political co-operation of Italy and Germany is not very good, either. Hungary fears the Germans, and the Hungarians dislike Germans. One of the constant elements in Hungary's history is its struggle against German domination. Its monuments are raised to rebels who fought Germans.

But, here again, necessity determines partners. Hungary would prefer to sell its grain to England for cash and to ally itself with distant France, but it cannot. For France favors the status quo, while Hungary is for revision. Two sentiments are in conflict and the more vital one wins. For Hungary to remain a small, humiliated State is unthinkable for Hungarians. So it accepts the German danger for the sake of revision. This may invoke a dangerous future, but the present is intolerable.

Creed of Restored Hungary

Hungary is among the dynamic powers which want changes. For its people the status quo is a source of constant shame. Hardly is a movie shown without present day and "great" Hungary being compared upon the screen. Hardly does a Hungarian go to church or school or step in a street car without seeing the creed of a restored Hungary.

Hungary and Italy meanwhile, have long been friends; Hungary, Italy, and Austria concluded the Rome Protocols; Hungary has now re-affirmed those protocols without Austria. One may be sure that Budapest does not prefer Berlin to Paris and London—but Germany may help Hungary get what it wants; the other powers will not.

This foreign policy causes many internal difficulties. While co-operating with National Socialist Germany, the Hungarian Government has to suppress Hungarian National Socialism. The Government praises Hitlerism in Germany but arrests Hitlerists in Hungary. That is the price they pay for their policy. But the Nation prefers that price to capitulation and to accepting the present boundaries of Hungary as permanent.

Twenty years ago Hungary was dismembered. Now it has just one foreign policy, to restore some of those dissevered regions. Everything else is second. That determination is as little affected by international crises as Gibraltar by storms.

Hungarian Regent Inspects Helgoland

By the Associated Press

Helgoland, Germany, Aug. 24

Hungary's ruler saw Germany's Gibraltar today. Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the Hungarian Regent, was the first distinguished foreigner to visit Helgoland, the North Sea island, one third of a square mile, commanding estuaries of the Elbe, Weser, and Eider Rivers.

The Essener National Zeitung, considered to be a spokesman for Field Marshal Hermann Göring, reports that Helgoland is soon to become an important submarine base. It already serves as the German Navy's anti-aircraft training station, although the Versailles Treaty ordered destruction of Helgoland's fortifications.

Improved relations in the Danube basin seen by Czechs in preliminary pact with Hungary.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 24—The Little Entente agreement on Hungary's rearmament, as contained in the communiqué issued from the conference at Bled, Yugoslavia, evokes great satisfaction here as indicating the possibility of improved relations in the Danube Basin. Moreover, this encouragement comes at a time when this country must concentrate all its energies upon finding a solution to the Sudeten German problem.

The fact that a peaceful preliminary agreement has been reached on Hungary's right to rearm—forbidden under the treaty of Trianon—opens the way for further negotiations on other important issues, namely, the problem of Hungary's minorities in the Succession States, especially in Rumania and Czechoslovakia, and trade in the Danube Basin.

The ultimate significance of the new understanding as seen here is that it will serve as a basis for rapprochement between the small States of Central and Southeast Europe which is essential to peace on this Continent. If Hungary's co-operation is obtained, all States south and east of Greater Germany would then be joined in two combinations, namely, the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente, which could together constitute a solid bloc of interests demanding European attention.

But the immediate importance, particularly to Czechoslovakia, is that the possibility of Hungarian interference on its southeastern border in case of trouble with Germany is lessened, if not entirely removed. It is also pointed out that yesterday's development marks a complete reversal in relations with Hungary. For the Little Entente, which was originally established to guard against a possible Hungarian attempt at regaining its former territories, is now planning co-operation with Hungary.

Entente or Germany?

BUDAPEST, Aug. 24 (AP)—A German diplomat who refused to be quoted declared last night that "Hungary will have to decide soon between Bled and Berlin."

Pioneer Utopia Being Rebuilt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa.—A unique village in Pennsylvania where pioneers sought Utopia and which they called Economy in Butler County, near Pittsburgh, is to be restored as a historical site under direction of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, headed by Maj. Frank Melvin, in co-operation with the General State Authority.

The settlement was made by George Rapp and 600 of his followers on Feb. 15, 1805. They were refugees who fled to this country to escape religious persecution in Germany and to enjoy the privilege of worshipping in their own way.

It was a socialistic community holding to the theory that all property was held in common. The Rappist movement was known as the Harmony Society.

Economy was situated on an elevated plateau extending about four miles on the Ohio River, sloping back to vine-clad hills. It was the most successful "Utopia" in the Commonwealth and lasted more than 100 years.

Members of the Harmony Society were not only religious, but were practical. They made fine silks and refined oil; made excellent woolen goods, straw hats, and bricks, and manufactured other articles.

The streets of the town were 60 feet wide and the houses were built of lumber and brick, two stories high and of unique, economical style of architecture, having but one door, which opened from a yard at the side. Each house in the community and every object in the village belonged to the Harmony Society.

George Rapp passed on Aug. 7, 1847. Thereafter, the society remained intact, but reduced in membership until, on May 12, 1903, it had dwindled to four members. Now the State will take over the old settlement and reconstruct it in its original form at a cost estimated at about $136,000.

The original inhabitants were considered good musicians and expert lumbermen. They had a large music hall, granary, cabinet shop, and gardens.

Schools Play Big Role in Developing Forestry Programs in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Winning schools in the State's vocational agriculture forestry contest have been announced by the State Forestry Commission and the Vocational Educational Division of the State Department of Education.

Rock Hill was named top ranking school for the upper section of the State, with second place being captured by Chesnee.

In the low country the honor went to Walterboro and Ridgeland, respectively. Close on their heels came Chester, Walhalla, and Lexington, while McClellanville, Conway, and Latta were runners-up in the low country.

J. B. Stewart of Rock Hill was the winning teacher in his section, and the low-country victor for the same event was W. B. Carter, Jr., of Walterboro.

Home project winners were J. R. Willingham of Chesnee, upstate, and Quillie Quinnof, near Walterboro, low sta

Other close contestants included James Kennedy of Denmark, James Taylor of Ridgeland, Vernon Chandler and Joe Keigler of Gaston, Rube Wingate, Dunlap Roddy and Baron Roddy of Rock Hill, Ralph McPherson of McBee, Lionel McDowell of Chester, and Sloan Orr of Walhalla.

Activities at the schools consisted of fire protection, thinning and measurements to determine the effects of thinnings, forest plantings, pruning, collecting and planting of tree seeds, measuring farm timbers, making improvement cuttings and keeping permanent records of all these forestry activities.

In addition, the boys erect and maintain signs and posters in their 1-acre school forests and keep records on fires which occur near by, tabulate locations and nature of near-by forest industries, co-operate in the dissemination of forest by means of conducting tours of farmers and others through the school forests and collaborate in exhibit work at meetings and fairs.

In the State Forester's estimation, the work of forestry education through the vocation schools will be of great benefit to the students and their communities inasmuch as the forestry principles taught and put into practice in the school experimental forests are also put into use by the students in connection with their home forestry projects, or employed in furthering forestry on the farm by the boys and their families.

Romans Liked Spectacles

Roman games played in the Colosseum included chariot races, military reviews and gymnastic contests.

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Plane Delay Rewarded By Excursion to Johore

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
Twenty-ninth of a Series of Articles

SINGAPORE—Having spent the morning with His Highness Tungku Mohkata, Crown Prince of Johore, at his own private zoo in the native state of Johore, I can see the pleasant side of having to wait for a seat on the Bangkok-Hong Kong airplane. Enforced stops give you an opportunity to do things you would otherwise miss.

This is the second interruption to my world flight in the last three days. Because my airplane had to wait for mail at Darwin, we could not make Sourabaya, the scheduled night stop, and had to come down at Bima in Netherlands Indies, 19 people seeking refuge in a five-room guest house. Four members of the crew were sent off to a Government resthouse in the hills and the rest of us proceeded to enjoy the charms of a native village unspoiled by tourists, houses on stilts buried in bougainvillea, food sellers going along the streets with their charcoal braziers alight crying their wares in liquid tones, and walls swarming with lizards waging endless battle against insects and beetles.

In a few seconds our garden was filled with an interested gallery of native men carting along a prodigious number of babies, who toddled over the grass and were quieted with green mandarins plucked from the trees. It was a kind of quid pro quo. Haven't the camera enthusiasts among our passengers poked lenses at the natives when they probably wanted to be left alone?

Tables Turned

Now we were the curiosity. Definitely in the minority in a town which houses a handful of white people, we were the observed. We were the ones whose quaint doings brought forth amused chuckles and a deal of elbow-nudging and comment. And we were the ones who got the wrong end of the joke. For our insistence on ice was rewarded. We got it that night, sparingly perhaps, but plentifully the next morning. When the steward unpacked our breakfast on the airplane he found that the supposedly hot drinks were filled with ice.

Penang was my supposed destination the next night, but in the light of recent events I am coming to believe that Penang is like Carcassone. You may start for it but you rarely arrive.

All of this is why I am back again at the famous Raffles Hotel in Singapore with a veranda which looks out over the water, across coconut palms and upon picturesque high sails.

And indirectly why I found myself driving out to Johore with Harold D. Robison, one of those United States Trade Commissioners who never stop with doing their duty toward American businessmen, but who extend a helping hand to tourists.

Crown Prince Objective

Our objective was the Crown Prince. But where was he? We telephoned and we dispatched notes and messages by a half a dozen runners. Meanwhile we saw the palace, the trophies of the Sultan of Johore, his canes, and his decorations, the banquet hall where great dinners are served over bowls of orchids while musicians play in the gallery overhead, the living rooms where overstuffed chairs elbow priceless Satsuma and Chinese porcelain, and most important of all, the marvelous gold and silver plate which belongs to one of the wealthiest and most generous native princes in the world.

The Sultan of Johore is devoted to America. There is a model of a proposed new Government building, colonial in design, which will never be more than a model since the Sultan waved his hand, said he wanted something taller, "more American," and sent the architect off to design an entirely different structure.

The present Sultan is none too fond of the temperature here which is now trying to outdo its own high mark of 100 degrees, and which in winter never falls below 70 degrees. He is planning to spend the coming winter in Switzerland and after that to make another visit to America although nothing is settled yet, as the Crown Prince remarked when we finally found him in the office where he spends every morning.

In immaculate white, Tungku Mohkata sat at his desk with, if it must be confessed, his royal feet comfortably high in the air, a position which he quickly rectified after a democratic handshake and a summons to the affable Prime Minister.

To Exhibit in U. S.

The four of us talked of many things, of the exhibits which Johore will have at both the New York and Golden Gate Expositions, and of the closely linked fortunes of the United States and Johore.

"When your market goes down so does ours," said the Prime Minister, and he added that when rubber prices were high 10 years ago "little houses here not worth $200 had American automobiles in the front yard in which the whole family used to go out with the son driving, always the son."

There was one interruption. Some one was waiting for the Prime Minister. The Prince went to send him off after a prodigious wink of the eye and the word "work" spoken behind his hand in a manner which George M. Cohan might envy.

After his return the Crown Prince issued a royal invitation to see his grounds.

Back to Singapore

And then we drove back to Singapore past the new navy base which is positively "no entry," an important part of the fortifications which Great Britain is carving out of a jungle. The great feature of the Navy yard is a dry dock 855 feet long and 178 feet wide, on which 60,000 men can stand and which is capable of lifting a 50,000 ton boat, guns and all. Supplementing the graving dock, the power plant, the machine and plate shops, are the huge ammunition dumps and the storage tanks where 1,250,000 tons of fuel are stored either in tanks camouflaged with green paint, or sodded over so that no enemy airplane could readily detect them.

For England this is one of its most important outposts. Along this major trade route English ships and cargoes worth a billion dollars can be found any day in the year; and Singapore is a gateway to Australia and New Zealand and a near neighbor to Burma and India, as well as a link with the British crown colony of Hong Kong.

There are only 7,600 Europeans among the coconut palms, the corrugated iron warehouses, the pineapple plantations, the rubber plantations, the Atap-roofed houses—on stilts to avoid the annual flood—the sago palms, the gorgeous Beach Drive, and the comfortable homes which comprise Singapore. Yet the Europeans make an indelible mark, as do the 380,000 Chinese. But for the 70,000 Malays in their own native place one must search. You can find them in the Chinese Coney Islands looking on at the Malay theater which flanks the Chinese and Indian stages. You can find them, if you look hard enough for the sarongs and the neat white dressing jackets of the women. But if you want to see them in numbers then you must go to a native state like Johore. And that is the trip which delayed airplane booking made possible for me.

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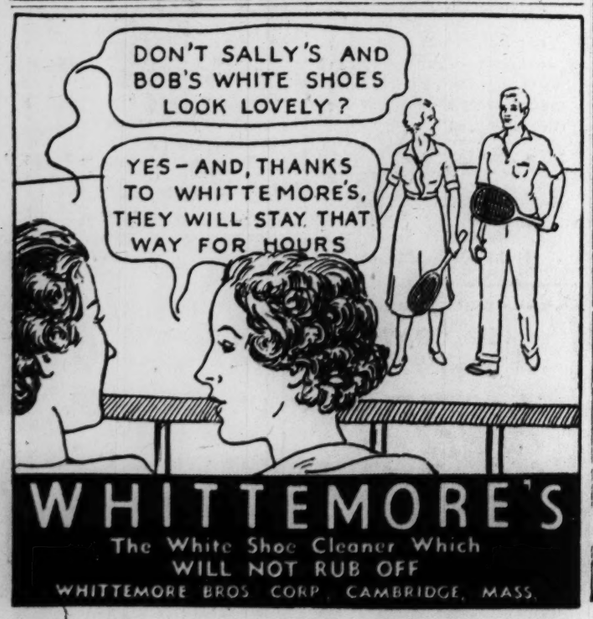

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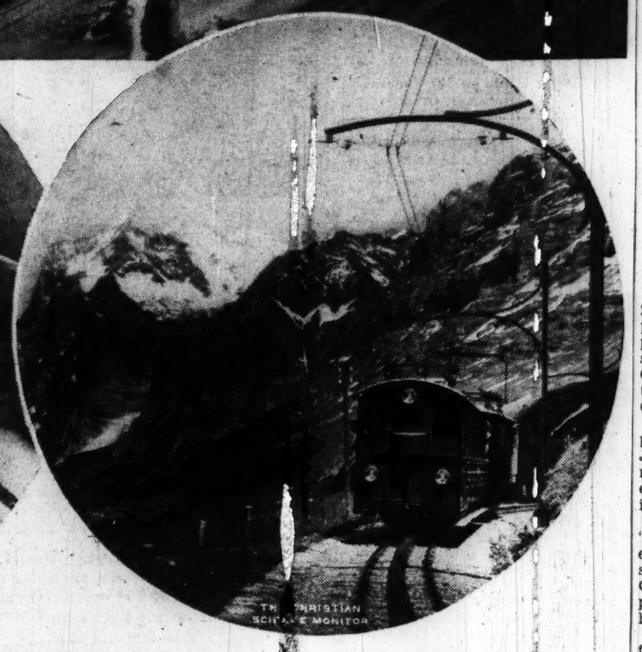
Switzerland Prepares a New Key to Treasures of Beauty



R. Schudel, Grindelwald; Wide World

The Grindelwald Region, Where Construction Has Started on a New Scenic Railroad

Top: Winter scene at Grindelwald in the Bernese Oberland.
Lower left: Downhill run, typical of Swiss snow fields.
Lower right: A train of the Bernese Oberland railroad on its way from Interlaken to Grindelwald. The Wetterhorn rises at the left.

Swiss Skiers Promised Grindelwald 'Lift'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRINDELWALD, Switzerland—The home of the elusive chamois, the whistling marmot and the rare edelweiss has been brought appreciably nearer to the front door of the world by the decision of this "glacier village" to build a mountain railway into the very heart of the Faulhorn region above here.

Already construction has begun. By next year, the many summer and winter guests of this noted Bernese Oberland resort will, in just about 20 minutes, be literally whisked off their feet to Grindelwald-First (pronounced Feerst)—7,200 feet up—to be rewarded with one of the most magnificent close-ups of the towering snow monarchs in all Europe, including the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, the recently-conquered sheer North Wall of the Eiger and, of course, the entire Jungfrau range. Four hours of arduous climbing in 20 minutes! Thence the idyllic Bachalpsee, Faulhorn, and Schynige Platte a leisurely walk away.

Service by Christmas

By Christmas—beginning of the Swiss winter sport season—the new funicular will be functioning as far as Chrisegg, at more than 5,000 feet, where snow can always be expected. From Chrisegg's halfway house, a ski-lift of the most modern design will continue the journey and draw skiing enthusiasts quite effortlessly another 2,000 feet up as far as Grindelwald-First, the terminus—into a veritable Alpine wonderland of sunshine and countless thrilling lightning descents.

Above "First," the long slopes of completely safe snow creep up to the 10,000 feet level. As regards their extent, altitude, and sunshine, the Faulhorn-Scheidegg runs rank among the finest in Switzerland and are comparable to the Nair region above St. Moritz.

In the spring, when armies of white crocuses overtake the vanishing snows, the ski-lift will help to draw up the building material needed to complete the last section of the railway.

Aid to Peasants

In an interview, the promoter of the funicular, Jean Früh, Director of the Bear Grand Hotel here, stressed its economic significance for the people of Grindelwald and adjoining resorts. With its 30 hotels, Grindelwald is one of the foremost tourist centers of Switzerland. Large sums are invested in its hotel industry and in the mountain railways serving it. According to Herr Früh, what has long been wanted is an economic "boost," which the new venture is confidently expected to provide. Every year sees a large increase in the world's army of skiers. Furthermore, the modern skier likes to be carried up—it's much easier and quicker and give him many more long downhill runs a day.

Also to be considered is the lot of the mountain peasant working these scented pastures in high summer, when every available cow follows the crocuses to the snowline. For the first time in his arduous history he will, thanks to the funicular, be able to market the rich milk in the valley.

Such is the faith of the villagers, Herr Früh declared, that they raised well over half the cost of the railway—estimated at about £100,000—even his own trade friends, he added, the man who supplies his hotel with fish, the linen and the crockery merchants, bought shares in the new undertaking, while the Swiss Government had advanced a handsome subsidy, recognizing the railway as a public undertaking of the first order.

Already, Grindelwald is served by two spectacular railways. One, from Interlaken, brings the traveler from the plains. The other climbs over the Scheidegg Pass and ascends to 11,342 feet, into the heart of the Jungfrau region—to Europe's highest hotel. With the advent of the third railway, the visitor to Grindelwald should, it is felt here, find himself in a veritable climbers' fairyland. For, all he will have to do to go up, it is explained, is merely to sit down—the railways will do the rest!

Fascists Allow Leaders to Join Catholic Action

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, today announced an agreement between the Fascist Party and Catholic Action, lay organization of the Roman Catholic Church, permitting leaders of each organization to be members of the other.

This was the newspaper's explanation of the agreement announced by Fascist headquarters last Saturday to end friction between the two organizations.

[The Fascist Party bulletin said that an agreement had been reached "to conform to the accord reached in 1931," which ended an earlier dispute between Fascism and Catholic Action. The settlement that year permitted Catholic Action to function in Italy, but limited its scope to purely religious and spiritual matters.]

L'Osservatore Romano said that "authoriative assurances" had been given that questions of relations between Catholic Action and the Fascist Party, which were not included in the accord of 1931, "have been duly clarified."

"Especially it has been stated," the newspaper continued, "that there is not the slightest incompatability in simultaneous membership in Catholic Action and the Fascist Party for their respective leaders and that, therefore, recent cases arising from asserted incompatability of such membership will not be taken into consideration."

Jobless Farmers Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Some 4,000 farmers "laid-off" during the dull period of farming in Georgia have been given WPA jobs in Georgia, according to a recent statement by Miss Gay B. Shepperson, State Administrator. This is in line with the plan of Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, for putting 200,000 farm laborers in the south on the WPA payroll during the slack season in farm activities.

Sentenced to School

BERLIN (AP)—Compulsory "Sunday School" for traffic offenders has been introduced here to cut down accidents. Each week's traffic law violators must appear on Sunday morning for a lecture on the rules of the road.

Island of Quiet

Surrounded by broad streets and facing the Park, The Sherry-Netherland is a spot of unusual freedom from traffic noises—a residential island of quiet. Tower suites of 6 rooms, also 2 to 5 room suites in the main building, are now renting on pleasantly moderate terms

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Eugene Velt, Manager

Red Tape Cut in Allotment Of PWA $1,866,000,000 Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—With its eye on the Jan. 1 deadline, when all projects under the new $1,866,000,000 construction program must be started, the Public Works Administration is cutting right and left through Government red tape these days.

Formerly, PWA officials point out, it took anywhere from two to six months to get a project through the "paper stage," but under more efficient procedure, this period has been materially cut down.

In less than two months since the 1938 Public Works Act was signed, PWA has prepared, signed and mailed out 3,000 contracts—approximately two tons of legal documents, representing more than 80 per cent of all projects approved to date. Dirt has already begun to fly on more than a score of projects.

Regional Application

Here is the route a PWA loan travels today. A group of citizens decides a new bridge is needed to replace a condemned structure. They speak to their City Council, or some legally selected body. It gives its approval, and makes application to one of seven PWA regional offices—in New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Omaha, Fort Worth, San Francisco, or Portland, Ore. There applications are examined by engineers and financial experts and recommendations are made to Washington as to action.

Included in the application must be full financing plans for that part of the cost not to be supplied from Federal funds. Under the law, the Federal Government is not allowed to supply more than 45 per cent of the cost in a cash grant, though it may loan the remaining 55 per cent as a means of repaying the loan.

When an allotment is approved, an "offer," or agreement, is sent to the applicant to sign. It is then executed by PWA and becomes a binding contract. Funds are dispatched to the applicant in installments as the money is needed to advance construction.

If a city finds it necessary to change the project after the offer is signed, the original contract is modified by an amendment.

Inspection Maintained

Actual construction of projects is undertaken entirely by the municipality or other local public body, but PWA maintains building inspectors on the job to see that specifications agreed to in the contract are complied with.

It is the boast of Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, that no Senator or Congressman has had any influence in getting PWA money for their communities, but his office usually pays them the courtesy of notifying them as soon as a project in their district has been approved, so they may let their constituents know.

All new applications for PWA projects must be filed by Sept. 30. Construction must be started prior to Jan. 1, and be substantially completed by June, 1940.

Plebiscite Asked For Newfoundland On Whitehall Rule

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Aug. 24 (CP)—A resolution requesting a plebiscite to determine whether the present Commission Government should be replaced by responsible Government, will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The resolution is one of several passed at a citizens' meeting in St. John's Theater. Five hundred men, mostly of the labor class, and unemployed, attended the public meeting.

On Feb. 16, 1934, Newfoundland, "Britain's oldest colony," which had enjoyed responsible government since 1885, voluntarily reverted to Government by a Commission, appointed by and responsible to Whitehall.

The Commission's appointment followed the recommendation of a Royal Commission, presided over by Lord Amulree, that the only solution for Newfoundland's financial condition lay in the supension of the Dominion's Constitution, creation of a Commission Government, and financial support by the British Treasury.

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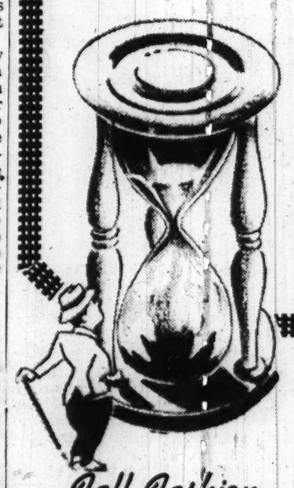

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1772 PITKIN AVE. . Cor. Watkins St.
160 JAY ST. (Factory Sales Room)

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165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

Youth Congress Ends Work By Adopting Pact of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 24—Delegates from all parts of the world to the Second World Youth Congress are wending their way homeward today, their work here having ended with the signing of the "Vassar Pact" of peace and friendship on a basis of collective security.

The pact contains six articles, as follows:

Article I—We swear to develop a spirit of fraternity and collaboration between the youth of all nations, to help unite the youth of our own nations and to work for unity with young people of all other countries without distinction of race, creed or opinion under the leadership of the World Youth Congress Movement.

Article II—We solemnly condemn any war of aggression directed against the political independence or the territorial or administrative integrity of a state.

Article III—We pledge ourselves to do all in our power to guarantee that the youth of our countries never participate in any war of aggression against other states.

Article IV—We agree to bring pressure to bear, whenever the circumstances arise, upon our respective authorities to take the necessary concerted action to prevent aggression and to refrain from participating in any aggression whether in the form of supply of essential war material or of finance assistance.

Article V—We solemnly declare that the bombardment of open towns and civilian populations constitutes a violation of the canons of humanity and the rule of conduct among nations and undertake to mobilize the forces of world opinion to condemn any such action and to give aid for the relief of the victims.

Article VI—We, recognizing that there can be no permanent peace without justice between nations and within nations, or without their recognition of the right to self-determination of countries and colonies seeking their freedom, undertake in a peaceful manner to set right injustices against peoples, regardless of race, creed or opinion, to establish political and social justice within our own countries and advocate that international machinery be immediately instituted to solve differences between nations in a peaceful way.

Adoption of the Pact was not unanimous, however, no vote ever having been recorded on it, with the result that strong protests were voiced against its adoption.

This protest was especially strong in a minority group of the American delegation. Al Hamilton, delegate of the Young People's Socialist League of the United States, charged on behalf of the Minority that they had never seen the pact before it was presented.

"There is something wrong when delegates from foreign countries are stood on a platform and asked to sign something they have spoken against time after time," he declared.

The objectionists took particular exception to Article IV of the Pact, binding the youth of the world to bring pressure upon their respective authorities to prevent aggression and to end it. This, to them, meant "concerted action" against which these groups have consistently and persistently gone on record throughout the Congress, characterizing it as merely another term for a "coersive bloc of nations." They would, in the end, reconstitute the old system of "power politics."

Some Refuse to Sign

Some delegations refused to sign the Pact until they had obtained the approval of their own national organizations. Among these were the representatives of Bulgaria and Hungary. The Philippine delegates did not appear when called upon to sign, and the Japanese and the Dominican Republic, represented by observers, had no official delegate and were not asked to sign. Germany, Italy and Soviet Russia were not represented in the Congress.

The President of the United States delegation signed for the majority in his group.

These absences and the revolt in the American Delegation did not, however, prevent the signing from being an impressive affair. It was held in the auditorium of the Students' Hall at Vassar College and made for a colorful scene. There was almost continuous cheering from 500 delegates present as the signers affixed their names to the Pact.

The preamble to the Pact stresses that the youth delegations from 53 countries at the Congress are "deeply sensible of their solemn duty to promote the welfare of mankind," and are "convinced that war and militarism are inherently brutalizing forces, destructive of all that is valuable in civilization and human personality."

It continued:

"Confident that war is not inevitable if the law between nations can be upheld and justice for the peoples established in accordance with the peaceful and democratic will of the peoples in each nation, hopeful that they may contribute their share to the preservation of peace which is existing, to the restoration of peace where it has been battered by aggression, and to the laying of the foundation for a universal and enduring peace; certain that the World Youth Congress Movement has proved the profound desire of youth, regardless of nation, race and creed, to co-operate for peace and has demonstrated that agreement on practical measures of common action can be achieved while differences of conviction are fully respected, we have decided on the tenth anniversary of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact to conclude this solemn agreement."

Ovation to Dr. MacCracken

The delegates tendered an ovation to Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College, as he bade them farewell before the Congress adjourned sine die.

Dr. MacCracken paid tribute to the "courtesy, dignity, tolerance and good-will" of the delegates and said that "as a tentative suggestion," because of attacks on the Congress from some quarters, he hoped the delegates at the next Congress would remember its main purpose and not "exploit peace," as a means of promoting their own organization or political ends.

He said he was personally willing to "sit down with anybody, Fascist or Communist," if by so doing he could promote the cause of peace. One of the great values of the Congress was its universality, he declared.

Andre Hohschiller, of France, presided over the final meeting yesterday, at which Dr. James T. Shotwell of the American Committee for Intellectual Co-operation; Miss Helen Kenyon, President of the Board of Trustees of Vassar College, and Dr. Juan Marinello, Cuban author, were among the speakers.

Many of the delegates from foreign countries will make short tours of the United States before returning home. One such group left here today for Washington.

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Radio and Films Make U. S. Sing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Children begin singing much earlier today than several years ago because of the influence of radio and motion pictures, according to Dr. Lazar S. Samoiloff of Los Angeles, voice teacher, who includes Nelson Eddy among his pupils.

"Before the radio," declared Dr. Samoiloff, who is in Portland this summer, "it was the rule that boys should not begin taking lessons before 19, and girls before they were 17 years old. But now children begin singing early because they become interested in voices they hear over the radio, and begin to develop their own voices sooner.

"And because a couple of children made good in the motion pictures, all mothers expect their youngsters to be wonder children, too. So they are taken to teachers to try and develop their voices."

Climate is not the reason so many youthful American singers went to European countries such as Italy and Switzerland to study music, he stated, scoring the theory that the climate in such sectors greatly favored one's voice.

"Before the war every city of 20,000 or more in Italy had an opera company, and American students could go there and in time make their debut in grand opera in an Italian opera house. This was good advertising for the unknown singer. But today all this is changed. There are only a few opera companies, and they are for Italian singers, not for foreigners.

Virginia Spends Millions To Improve Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Records of the Virginia State Highway Department show that it has expended approximately $8,000,000 this year on road construction and maintenance, an average of approximately $1,000,000 a month. The figures include road projects that had been let to contract so far for August.

It is expected that before the month is over about $1,000,000 additional of construction contracts will be awarded. Of the total, $3,000,000 was accounted for by maintenance work; the remainder, with a few exceptions, was charged to construction.

Seamen's Schools to Open

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission began distributing blanks Aug. 22 for enrollment in its seamen's training schools which for the present will be confined to unemployed men of the Merchant Service. Officials said, however, they hoped at least 3,000 men and 300 officers eventually may receive training each year.

Seeing America From the Air

United Air Lines

Vista House
At Crown Point on the Columbia River Highway in Oregon.

Multnomah Falls
One of the beauty spots of Oregon, 35 miles from Portland.

Sky Views
Above: One of the big mainliners of the United Air Lines. Below: Mt. Shasta in California.

Vacationist Does the West: 3 Weeks by Plane Is Plenty

Swift, modern air travel with the comforts and conveniences that enable the vacationist to reach quickly any of America's wonder spots and then enjoy their beauty leisurely, is pictured from a woman's point of view in two articles by a Christian Science Monitor staff writer who circled as the eagle flies from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast and return. The second article follows.

By Josephine R. Boyson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

You eat your cake and have it too when you devour nearly 2,700 miles in one bite of 16 hours and still have, practically intact, a perfectly good vacation.

In New York yesterday with three weeks' holiday before me. In Portland, Ore., today with but one day of that time gone. And the big silver Mainliner of the United Air Lines wasn't even panting. Nor was I, so easily had we made the trip, although I'll admit that the prospect of a tour of the Pacific Coast from the Northwest to Southern California and back to New York within an ordinary vacation was rather a breath-taking one.

All of the Coast cities are but a few hours apart by air, however, and 20 days was ample time for visits to all of the places that I'd always wanted to see.

Eastern Blend

Portland—that but for the flip of a coin back in 1845 might have been named Boston instead. And I thought I could detect a faint New England air still blending with the scent of Portland roses as a reminder that it was men from Maine and Massachusetts who first settled here. Mt. Hood, white patriarch of the skies, was as inaccessible then as the clouds that neighbored with it. Now bright-clad skiers swing down its sides to toast their tingling toes before great stone fireplaces in the newly completed Timberline Lodge, high up near the snow line.

Along the Columbia River Highway, the green palisades were adorned as a bride in filmy veils of white. On the coast the restless Pacific charged the rocky fortress of Oregon and combed the long, smooth beaches that belied these stern shores with intermittent smiles.

Seattle on the Sound. By air only an hour and 13 minutes from Portland, with a grandstand view of the parade of aristocratic snow-coned peaks in between. Still a youngster as cities go, Seattle is so well-groomed it is difficult to realize that its entire history in the making has been recorded within the memory of one of its first settlers who landed on Alki Point in the arms of his mother in 1851 and passed on only within the last year. Equally amazing are the varied scenic attractions of this Northwest corner State, and knowing that we were only six hours and 50 minutes from San Francisco, our next stop, we helped ourselves to a generous sample of Washington's vacation offerings.

Treasure Seekers

The President was paying his respects to the gold rush city when we arrived there, and the fleet was lined up in the harbor. As we circled down in our glistening sky ship, I thought of my grandfather sailing into San Francisco Bay in '49 after weeks of rounding the Horn from the Atlantic to the Pacific in search of a golden fortune. I, too, was seeking treasure, and I found it in abundance in this peninsular hill-city of mists and sunshine. A western metropolis with an eastern flavor, and an individuality all its own. Had it not been that Yosemite was a "must" on my list, I should perhaps be browsing around still in China-town or clutching my hat on Telegraph Hill while gazing down enraptured on the Golden Gate with its proud new bridge, and the Bay, with its new span to Oakland.

Every round-trip ticket to San Francisco on the United Air Lines includes a trip to Los Angeles without extra cost, and with only a two-hour flight in between there's no excuse for missing Southern California. And a sad omission it would be. As different from Northern California as a blond from a brunette, it is full of sunshine and surprises, an Alice-in-Wonderland country.

At Paramount I walked through the cobbled streets of the "If I Were King" set, watched Bing Crosby do a scene from "Paris Honeymoon." Ferdinand, the bull, was rehearsing at Disney's, and Joe Penner was trying to find a shady spot to sit in between the shooting of football scenes on location at the University of Southern California. The studio restaurant was thick with celebrities and Gracie Allen and George Burns dined opposite us at the Brown Derby.

Bargain Flight

The low airplane fare between Los Angeles and Yellowstone Park, over the Western Air Express, was too much of a bargain for any woman to resist. Why, it was cheaper to fly than to motor, they told me, and backed it up with figures: $63.44 round trip by air, and $109.50 by automobile, figured at 5 cents a mile, not to mention the saving in time which is the difference between 3 hours and 7½.

A one-hour scenic tour over the park spread it all out before us, the geysers, the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone Lake, as if in the hollow of a hand.

Returning from Yellowstone to Salt Lake City in two hours, as compared with an overnight journey by train, we arrived there in ample time to board the United Air Lines sleeper plane at midnight and find ourselves in Chicago in the morning. A day there for a visit with friends, and then New York—all inside of three weeks!

Nor am I the only one, by any means, to multiply my vacation days in this way. Over 500 passengers have flown the airline route this year to the dude ranches of Wyoming and Colorado to be with their holidays overnight from Chicago. An Easterner with a few weeks' vacation may even take an Alaskan cruise within that time, thanks to the swift connections that may be made by plane either at Seattle or Vancouver. Or he may go to Lake Louise and Banff, Hawaii, too, is within the two-week possibility.

So Americans, ever the pioneers, are sailing the skies in a new "gold rush" for a treasure chest of vacation "nuggets" that lies within today's reach.

Kent Mural Incident Echoes in Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO (AP)—A substitution for the Rockwell Kent mural in the Post Office Building at Washington, D. C., was proposed Aug. 22 in a special legislative message by Gov. Blanton Winship.

Besides depicting Puerto Ricans as Africans, the mural showed an airmail messenger delivering a message from Alaskans who joined in a plea for Puerto Rican independence. This part of the mural later was painted over by another artist.

Governor Winship said he was in accord with Puerto Ricans that the mural was in bad taste and, although he did not question Mr. Kent's artistic abilities, he recommended an appropriation of $3,000 for another artist.

Philadelphia: Employer

Philadelphia employs more than 100,000 clerical workers.

First Drop Noted In Migrant Labor In Three Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—For the first time in three years, California is witnessing the cheerful spectacle of a steady decline in the number of migrant laborers pouring across the State's borders in search of work.

The number of families trekking in from former "dust bowl" areas has been on the decrease since January, and the decline was especially noticeable in the months of May and June, latest period for which definite figures are available.

One reason for the slowing up of this procession of old "jalopies" carrying uprooted agricultural workers from Oklahoma, Texas and other states is undoubtedly the fact that news has gradually sifted through to these areas that there is a surplus of farm labor in the Golden State.

Statistics gathered by plant quarantine inspectors of the State Department of Agriculture at border entry points show that in June of this year 4,512 men, women and children, comprising about 1,000 family groups, entered California in out-of-state cars as against 7,908 in June, 1937; this indicates a decrease of 3,396 persons, or more than 40 per cent.

Decline in Figures

The following explanation of the sharp drop in migration during months that in preceding years have shown a marked uptrend is given by Jonathan Garst, regional director of the Farm Security Administration.

"Without question," says Mr. Garst, "the chief reason for the decrease in the flow has been the lack of work in California, due principally to a decrease in cotton acreage which will continue to affect work opportunities throughout the fall and winter."

Good crops in the plains states and Middle West are also cited as factors in this trend by Mr. Garst.

Centering on "Dust Bowl"

Special consideration has been given by the FSA to the former "dust bowl" area from which the farm population has been migrating; a disproportionate amount of money has been expended in that territory to meet the need where it originates.

Only a comparatively small portion has been expended in California to take care of persons who have been displaced and have migrated. In the Nation as a whole, the FSA has spent $3.15 per capita on its farm security program. In Oklahoma it has spent $5.96 per capita. In California, it has spent only $1.35 per capita.

For more than a year the the FSA and other federal and state agencies have been warning families dispossessed by drought, foreclosure and large-scale farm mechanization, chiefly in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, that they took long chances in leaving their home states and coming to the Pacific Coast, if they depended solely on finding farm work when they arrived to keep them self-supporting.

Daytona Beach, Fla., To Fight Dog Track

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The voters of Volusia County decided in a special election two years ago they did not want to allow a dog track to be established near this city. They felt that they had settled the question completely.

Florida laws allow dog track operators to try again once every two years; and oftener if the second supplicant for the franchise is not the one that first made application.

A check for $1,914 was deposited with the County Commission recently by a Jacksonville liquor dealer who obtained a conditional permit for the track from the State Racing Commission. The business, moral and cultural groups of this community united two years ago in the fight against having dog tracks here; and the same group will line up again to fight having this form of gambling being established here.

Chile and Jewish Settlers: New Immigration Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—At the very moment when the Minister of Lands and Colonization, Medardo Goytia, is putting the finishing touches to a new immigration project for Congressional study an incident has occurred to arouse national doubts regarding the official attitude towards Jewish settlers.

A Parisian newspaper published the facsimile of a letter addressed to a candidate for settlement in this country and signed by Consul Alfredo Viel which stated that it would be futile, "if you are a Jew," to address an application to the Foreign Ministry in Santiago. The authenticity of the communication, whose contents raised a storm of criticism in most Santiago newspapers, has not been challenged.

It was impossible for the Government to ignore the incident, of which an explanation was given in a communique issued by the Foreign Ministry. It pointed out that there were certain facts which had to be faced in the world today, one of which was the existence of "compulsory emigrants," expelled from various countries. Regulations, based on social and economic factors, governed their admission, without prejudice to their racial origin; but, it was contended, consideration must necessarily be given to these qualifications to insure their contribution to national production.

In other words, these "compulsory emigrants" might not find work in Chile "adequate to their attainments" and could not be expected to "engage in retail business or liberal professions which do not increment the national wealth." All countries in the world proceed in like manner, the Ministry argued.

Immigration Methods

It added that Chile, acting in accordance with the Evian Conference recommendations and methods, had come to an agreement with the Chilean Committee for the Protection of Jewish Emigrants by which all requests for settlement are presented through that organization which is in touch with similar international bodies or central offices defending exiles. Many Jewish families had entered Chile in this way, it said.

The Ministry, therefore, considered that the Consul in Paris was justified in affirming that it was futile for the person in question, if a Jew, to apply direct to the Ministry for permission to enter the country, "though he might have added, perhaps, that he could have done so to the Santiago Jews' committee."

The incident and the official explanation have not completely banished fears of the adoption of a racial policy, and considerable regret has been expressed because these have occurred soon after Chilean identification with the Roosevelt proposal to provide succor for political refugees. In some quarters there has been a demand for inquiry of the consul's "indiscretion."

"Obscure" Explanation

El Mercurio, dean of the daily press, said the explanation was "obscure" and the first impression was that obstacles had been erected against the Jews merely because these had been compelled by various countries for political or racial reasons. The official explanation, it said, either recognized a racial policy or was badly worded, like that of the Consul in Paris.

La Nacion, recognized frequently as the voice of the Government, has identified itself with the general protest but has assuaged the wrath of many critics by the emphatic editorial declaration that it is the official policy to exclude all racial considerations concerning immigration. The official communique has made this point clear, it said. It described the consular epistle as an "administrative episode" which cannot possibly compromise the Government.

Trains and 'Gum-Tree Mail'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DARWIN, Australia—Traveling in the Australian northwest reveals some curious sidelights there. The trainmen who operate over the rusty, weed-grown tracks fill the roles of missionaries to the people of the territory.

The conductor on the northern territory train, for instance, knows all about the people whose land his line touches. He can tell you their histories and their ambitions. He has advised them when they needed it. He buys their postage stamps, carries their butter in his ice chest on the train, does their errands in town. His taste in gifts for weddings and birthdays is final. The errands he is asked to do have to be carried out on his day off, but when a whole community expects it, a man must act.

In this territory there is a native tongue which the outsider finds it difficult to understand. "No" is always "no more." The train gangs along the track are "snake charmers." "What do you mean?" or "What is the matter?" becomes "What name?"

About the track are places of which strange tales of Government waste are told. The Australian Government has always viewed the northern territory as a challenge to expansion. And farmers tell of the time the Federal authorities decided to prevent weevils from getting into the seeds they were sowing in the rich flats where experimental farms had been established. Huge consignments of seeds were sent to Darwin and an enthusiastic farm commissioner put them into a giant iron tank. When the seeds were distributed farmers did not know whether they were sowing cypresses or cucumbers.

About here you may watch the famous "gum-tree mail" in operation. As the train comes puffing down the track a bushman appears on horseback, riding along in the same direction as the "express." He pulls over close to the ties, and you may see that he carries a letter in the end of a long cleft stick. When the train overtakes him both engine-driver and conductor make efforts to grab the letter; the engine-driver may miss, the conductor rarely does. The train then passes on and the bushman disappears into the scrub.

Rail Consolidation Opposed in Canada

TORONTO (CP)—The Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen of America was on record as opposed to amalgamation of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways.

The union members held the proposal was "of doubtful practicability and economy," and any saving would be at the expense of the employees and those with whom the employees spend their money.

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China Builds New Walls of Defense

Chiang's Chief of Staff orders dissolution of groups formed under Communist influence.

HANKOW, Aug. 24 (AP)—Discord behind the front of China's united resistance has been brought into the open by an order of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Chief of Staff dissolving proletarian organizations inspired or sponsored by Chinese Communists.

Gen. Chen Cheng, as political and military leader of the Wuhan metropolitan area—Wuchang, Hankow, and Hanyang—ordered dissolution of the National Salvation Corps, National Emancipation Vanguards, and other student and worker organizations deemed under Communist sway.

The order explained that General Chen considered it imperative that all political and patriotic organizations be co-ordinated under one leadership so as to eliminate overlapping activities and guarantee efficiency. He said the organizations now dissolved had refused to comply with moves to that end.

Hankow's leftist press assailed the action, charging that it violated the spirit of a peace agreement which ended a decade of struggle between the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, and Chinese Communists shortly before the war with Japan began.

This agreement paved the way for organization of the United front against Japan, the newspapers said.

Major Issue Unlikely

Chinese Communist leaders, however, were believed unlikely to make a major issue of the difficulties of subsidiary or sympathizing groups in this area.

Communist leaders are fully occupied with efforts to sabotage the Japanese military structure in North China and with organizing the Chinese populace behind the lines.

The proletarian groups in the Wuhan area, on the other hand, were not considered strong enough to oppose the Kuomintang's authority here.

To offset leftist agitation, Kuomintang authorities were trying to arouse enthusiasm for their own Youth Service corps.

[Chinese newspaper reports reaching Shanghai said 1,000,000 soldiers and 200,000 civilians were mobilized to protect the Hankow area, principal center of resistance to the Japanese. Hankow is the provisional capital. These advices said the civilian corps included 60,000 jinrigisha coolies whose two-wheeled vehicles would be used for transport work.]

Campaign at Stalemate

The Japanese campaign up the Yangtze River toward Hankow has been at a virtual stalemate since July 26, when the river port, Kiukiang, fell to the Japanese. Kiukiang is 135 miles by river from Hankow. Stubborn Chinese resistance has prevented armies on both sides of the river from advancing more than 20 miles westward from Kiukiang.

Preparations for the defense of the Wuhan area brought a conflict between the foreign consular body of Hankow and Chinese military authorities.

The latter rejected consular suggestions that certain fortifications in Hankow would have little military value and would frustrate foreign powers to establish civilian safety zones.

Foreign military men said gun emplacements along the Yangtze on the Hankow side would be useful only to fire on Wuchang and draw fire from Wuchang across the mile-wide river if the sister city fell to the Japanese.

Moreover, foreign officials felt that defense works in foreign sections of Hankow would draw heavy aerial attacks.

Japanese Exports To U. S. Off 50 P. C.

By the Associated Press

San Francisco

Japan's war in China appears to have been the chief factor in cutting Japanese exports to the United States to little more than half the former volume.

Commerce Department reports showed imports into the United States from Japan dropped about 47 per cent in the first half of this year from the value recorded in the 1937 period. American exports to Japan were down 24 per cent.

Strong influences affecting the trade flow were the unpopularity of the China conquest in the United States, and the necessities facing Japan for purchase abroad of important war commodities.

Opposing Sides Ask Lewis' Aid in UAW

WASHINGTON (AP) — Insistent pleas from opposing sides forced John L. Lewis, leader of the CIO toward a decision on the question of intervening in the internal strife of the United Automobile Workers.

One group, headed by expelled Vice-Presidents, asked Mr. Lewis to approve a special convention which would vacate all Union offices except that of Homer Martin, president, and select new officers. This group suggested that Mr. Lewis select an administrator for the Union until the regular convention in 1939.

R. J. Thomas, a UAW Vice-President, and the president of two Detroit locals, supporting Mr. Martin, asked Mr. Lewis to oppose the special convention.

After hearing both groups, Mr. Lewis announced he would discuss the situation with Mr. Martin and Mr. Thomas.

Persons close to the CIO leader suggested that Mr. Lewis might compromise by selecting an "adviser" to try to arrange a truce in an effort to hold the Union together until the 1939 meeting.

Batten to Preside In Weirton Case

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board has chosen James C. Batten to preside over future hearings of the Board's case against the Weirton Steel Company.

Mr. Batten will succeed Edward G. Smith as trial examiner when the Weirton hearings are resumed at Pittsburgh next month. Mr. Batten, whose home is Camden, N. J., has been a Board examiner 14 months.

Mr. Smith was removed from the case at his own request last week following complaints of residents of Steubenville, Ohio, where the hearings were started, against the examiner's conduct of the case.

Relocation of industry, youth organizations, literary efforts, all aid resistance.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Timeless China resists Japan with time.

Industries are being removed to the interior. Authors have come down from their "pagodas of ivory" in a cultural renaissance. They employ pamphlets to fan the "victory spirit" even as Chinese troops make "strategic" retreats. Chinese students, in areas occupied by Japan, force compromises from the conquerors. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek fosters the Youth Corps and relies on superior military leaders, some of them his former enemies.

So China plays for time as Japan finds its dreams of rapid "settlement" of the China affair dragging into years, and no end in sight.

Outstanding among China's measures of long-term resistance is the program of economic relocation being conducted by the National Government with collaboration of a recently mobilized "experts' army" of Chinese economists and research men. Under the leadership of Dr. W. H. Wong, formerly Minister of Education and Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan, the new Ministry of Economic Affairs—resulting from a combination of the National Economic Council and the National Resources Commission of the National Military Council—is helping industries to move inland, away from the war areas, and otherwise striving to facilitate economic developments under wartime conditions.

Four Objectives

Dr. Wong is quoted as supporting four main objectives:

1. To establish basic industries for national defense, as well as to extract mineral resources and supply electric power for industry.
2. To modernize agricultural methods.
3. To utilize domestic products and improve agricultural, mining, and industrial technique, reducing cost and increasing sales, while aiding China toward self-sufficiency in foods, fuel, and other necessities.
4. To guide commercial and industrial organizations for mutual aid and co-operation, adjusting the business structure, and planning, new enterprises to speed industrial development.

One of the first steps has been to offer "removal loans" to factory owners wishing to shift their plants into the interior.

Dr. Wong seeks to further development of mineral resources in Shansi, Hunan, Hupeh, Szechwan, Kweichow, Kwangsi and Yunnan, as well as to "rectify former mistakes of unbalanced development of China's economic resources along the coast and river banks."

Tze-liu-tsing in western Szechwan is to be made the chemical center of the country because of its supply of salt, soda, and petroleum. Szechwan is also to have textile factories, paper mills, and refineries.

Youth Corps

General Chiang has given attention to the "Youth Corps" of which he is President, and which was formed at the recent Kuomintang National Congress.

According to General Chiang's recent appeal, by serving in the Corps, Chinese youths can help armed resistance and national reconstruction, aid in consolidating new national revolutionary forces, and foster realization of the three principles sometimes compared with the concept of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

There is no certain indication as to how the Youth Corps will function. It might easily be along Fascist lines; it might strive to develop what, from the Leftist view, would be reactionary thinking in accordance with the most Right Wing Kuomintang attitude. General Chiang's course is for moderation but progress.

Writers Busy

China's resistance against Japan has, moreover, started a form of cultural renaissance in which Chinese writers and other artists are displaying gusto and originality.

During the months before the outbreak of hostilities, most of the leading authors were either in jail or staying silent to keep out of jail.

After the start of fighting writers passed a month or more of uncertainty during which numerous literary magazines were suspended and Chinese newspapers discontinued their accustomed literary supplement.

Then came a mushroom growth of new magazines, filled with exuberant patriotism. Poems appeared. Playwrights went to work dramatizing stories of heroism. When Shanghai fell in mid-November the resultant depression was coupled with the attitude of the foreign area authorities—who could keep out of trouble with the Japanese military only by preserving at least an attitude of neutrality—to force Chinese writers inland.

Some returned to their native towns to start small periodicals while others went with the Government or to the army to carry propaganda to the Chinese masses.

Literary Decentralization

This decentralization has spread the work of China's writers throughout the country. Of late months Hankow has been the center of all Chinese efforts including literary endeavor.

At least six wartime literary magazines have achieved nationwide circulation. Under the editorship of Hu Feng, Japan-returned student, "July," a monthly formerly issued in Shanghai, has been appearing in Hankow as a fortnightly. The much-publicized Miss Ting Ling, woman Communist whose life has included struggle with the Government and a period of mysterious disappearance after a Shanghai police raid, is editing the magazine "Battlefield" at Hankow.

The novelist Mao Teng (Shen Yen-ping), who has written books on the 1926-8 period of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's advance from Canton, is editor of "On the Literary Front," a Canton magazine. Also at Canton are "Smoke Signal" edited by Pa Chin, French-educated Chinese novelist, and "Literary Glossary," a monthly. "Literary," another magazine formerly in Nanking, is now being issued from Hankow.

Cartoonists have been busy. Some of the best of their work has recently been taken to the Western world by Jack Chen, son of former Foreign Minister Eugene Chen, and himself an excellent cartoonist.

Student Concessions

Yenching University just outside Peiping has won a species of victory against the Japanese, but it is the sort of victory carrying within it the seeds of considerable misgivings.

Since the Japanese consolidated their hold on Peiping, they have exerted pressure on students to join "spontaneous demonstrations" designed to show their pleasure at the arrival of a made-in-Japan brand of peace and good government. In some cases they have rewarded the students by small gifts of money or candy.

Yenching, supported in the United States but during recent years very Chinese, is now quite American again and this gave a bargaining point with the Japanese who finally consented to a deal whereby the students of Yenching need not join pro-Japanese demonstrations providing they will not engage in activities against the Japanese. Just how durable this truce will be remains to be seen, but for the moment it settles the immediate issue.

Foreign educators in China, however, are reported to be thinking with increasing seriousness of the whole problem of Chinese student loyalty within the Japanese-occupied areas.

Frank M. Hawks

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Frank M. Hawks, world famous flier who passed on here yesterday after a plane crash, established himself as one of the nation's greatest speed pilots about 10 years ago, when he set a record for nonstop flight from Los Angeles to New York.

Then in five years he blazed a trail of records across the United States and Europe that gave him claim to no less than 214 point-to-point records.

An interest in aviation led him to far corners of the world, promoting flying. He was an accomplished glider pilot, but was never happier than when at the controls of a speedy ship.

Commander Hawks retired from speed flying a year ago, when he accepted the post with the Gwinn Corporation.

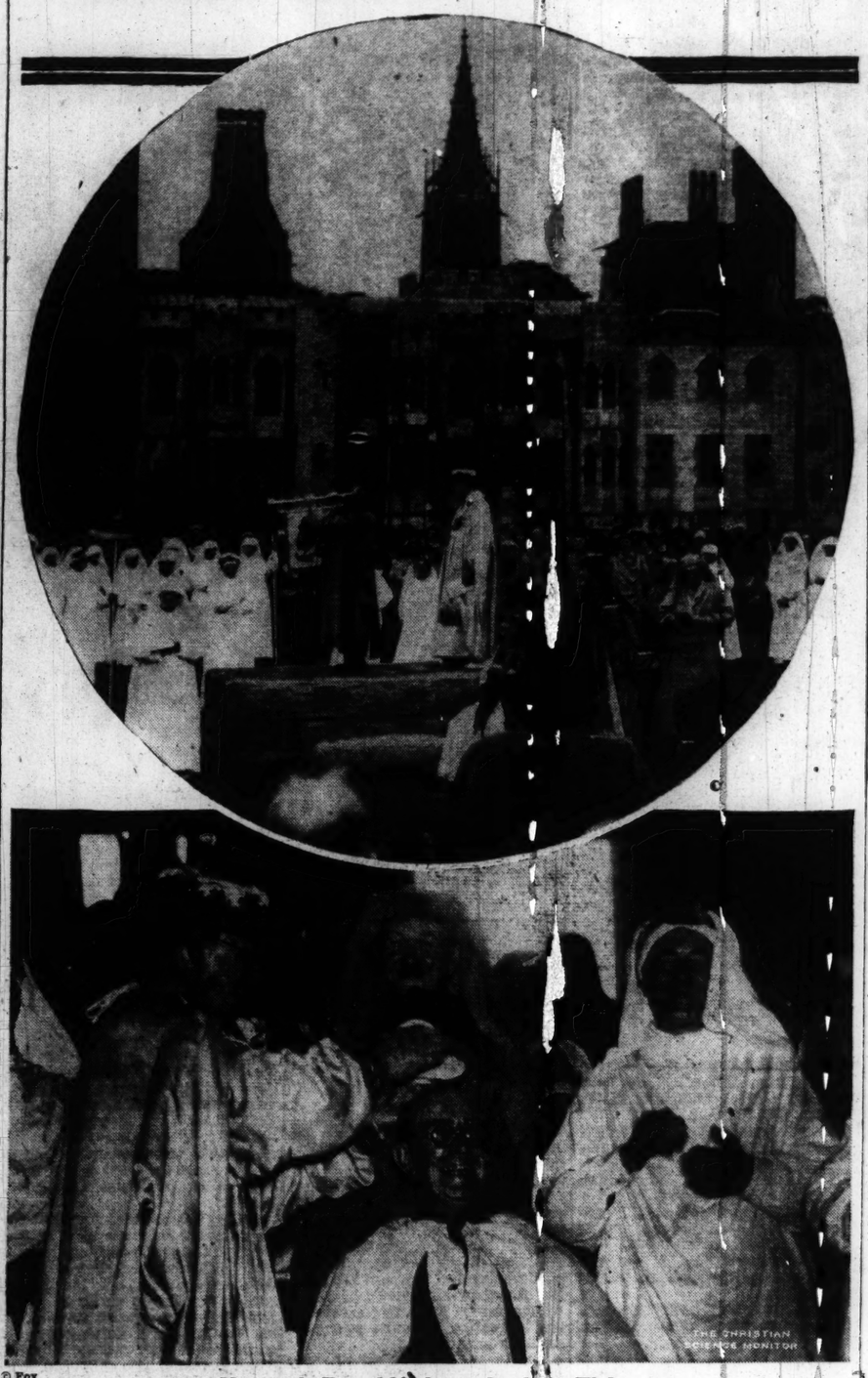
Besides his speed records, he had a number of glider marks to his credit. Towed by a plane, he once piloted a glider from the West Coast to New York.

Fast airplanes, he once said, promoted the primary value of aviation—speed; gliders and gliding, he explained, contained all the fundamentals of flight and provided all the necessary stimulus for flying as a profession or sport.

He said he made his coast-to-coast glider flight to focus attention on gliding as a logical first step for training airmen.

His plane, which he was demonstrating to a passenger who also passed on, crashed and burned apparently, according to witnesses, because it failed to gain altitude on the take-off.

Thousands Gather at Great Welsh Festival



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National Eisteddfod at Cardiff, Wales

Top: General view of the Gorsedd, ceremony of crowning of the Bard. | Bottom: Crowning of the new Bard, Edgar Thomas of the County School at Llangefni.

Cardiff Eisteddfod Honors Two American Ambassadors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—This city's Eisteddfod, festival of the arts, has been a triumph artistically and financially.

The 15,000 capacity pavilion was packed out almost every night for a week. Although in many competitions there were no money prizes, record entries were obtained.

Mutual honor has been done by the visits of the Ambassadors of the United States to Britain and Belgium in the persons of Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy and Mr. Joseph E. Davies.

Both were extremely well received. Mr. Davies was President of the afternoon session of the last day of the festival, and he was accompanied by his wife and two daughters. His speech, lasting nearly half an hour, was the longest delivered in any recent Eisteddfod, but it was well received by an audience which filled the pavilion.

The evening of the last day of the Eisteddfod was memorable for the address of Mr. Arthur Horner, President of the South Wales Miners' Federation, in the course of which he said that the time had now come when all people of good will in Wales should come together in an effort to end the miserable economic and social conditions which hinder the full and free development of the nation's culture.

"I am anxious," he said, "for the time to come when the Welsh people will unite in the economic sphere as we have all united in this great demonstration of the arts all this past week.

"To what new and great heights could our people reach if they were freed from the anxiety of living in an area which has had to be labeled 'distressed'?"

Prof. W. J. Griffydd, who presided in the absence of Mr. David Lloyd George on the Thursday of the Eisteddfod week, appealed for greater self-respect within the nation.

Outstanding musically was the success of the performance of Brahms' "Requiem" by the combined four first choirs in the Chief Choral Competition. Merthyr won the competition with its sister-community's choir a close second—Dowlais. Rhondda was third and Ystalyfera, fourth. These four, accompanied by the London Philharmonic Orchestra and conducted by Sir Hugh Allen were responsible for the finest singing. It is indeed doubtful whether a finer body of voices than this exists in the world.

The prize for the best chief-male-voice-choir went to Rhos, Wrexham—a village in the small North Wales coalfield. Their conductor, Mr. John Owen Jones, is a gifted musician of high standing. Morriston, Swansea, sent to choirs to this contest, and they came second and third.

Just as the three first choirs in the Mixed Choral came from the heart of a distressed area, so did the Rhos choir. They won a prize of £100, they have 150 members, their expenses were £200, and many of their choristers are unemployed.

The chair for the best poem in strict meters was won by Mr. Gwilym R. Jones, editor of the Liverpool Welsh Weekly "Y Brython." The crown for the best poem in rhyming verse was awarded to Mr. Edgar H. Thomas, who is Headmaster of Llangefni County School, Anglesey, while the medal for fine prose went to Mrs. Elena Puw Davies, a lady who has some reputation as a novelist already.

Liverpool Welsh Players won the prize for presenting a full-length play.

Dr. I. Gwynn Jones' "Macbeth" was very well received and definitely establishes itself as literature, entirely apart from its genuine theatricality.

Japanese Rake Air Liner

HONG KONG, Aug. 24 (AP)—The American pilot of a Chinese airliner reported today that Japanese warplanes had forced him to set his plane down near Canton and then machine-gunned it, killing or wounding at least 14 of the 17 persons aboard.

H. L. Woods, of Winfield, Kansas, the pilot, reached Macao unhurt. All others on the plane, including two women and two small children, were Chinese. The forced landing was made on a small river between Canton and Macao, Portuguese colony 50 miles to the south.

Mr. Woods sent a message to the China National Aviation Corporation, owners of the liner, stating that the plane he had landed on the river was machine-gunned by Japanese soldiers, and that it was finally sunk. The message also recounted the casualties, which included a co-pilot and a steward.

The United States gunboat Mindanao left Hong Kong for Macao to aid survivors and a British gunboat and Chinese troops set out from Canton to search for any further survivors of the attack.

The airliner, which left Hong Kong at 8:05 a. m. was clearly marked and was on a regularly scheduled run, said A. C. N. A. C. officials.

Among the passengers reported missing were Hsu Sing-loh, member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, governing body of the International Settlement, and President of the National Commercial and Savings Bank, and Hu Pei-kong, General Manager of the Bank of Communications.

It was believed that the Japanese suspected the presence of prominent Chinese officials aboard the plane.

Navy to Stress Defense

WASHINGTON (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy has asked naval commanders afloat and ashore to observe the 17th annual Navy Day, Oct. 27 by stressing the fleet as "our first line of defense."

Bolivian People Are Pleased By Chaco Peace Ratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—This capital city proved worthy of its name in its reception of the National Convention 101-9 vote ratifying the Chaco Peace Agreement with Paraguay. Thousands of children shouted "Viva La Paz!" at the inauguration of an interscholastic sports meeting which coincided with the favorable legislative verdict. Students echoed it in the street; others chalked up the phrase on the city walls.

It would be a mistake, however, to describe the national reaction as one of the enthusiastic rejoicing. Rather it was that of general relief, written in the faces of all who congregated in the streets and plazas of this "city of the clouds" to await the vital decision. The favorable result was foregone; the temper of a weary populace, thwarted almost as much after as before the armistice, demanded "La Paz."

Legislators and newspapers praised the settlement, although most Bolivian maps will have to be changed, losing what is known as the "classic triangle" between the Paraguay and Pilcomayo Rivers. The loss of territory appears to be preferred to renewal of the war or the maintenance of a ruinous armed peace. Comfort is derived from Bolivian retention of the oil zone and from the promise, openly alluded to, of budgetary alleviation.

The first fruits of peace were apparent the day after ratification. A release of conscript soldiers on the frontier and an effective reduction of army personnel were descreed by the Minister of Defense. The 1939 class, 19-year-old boys, have been called upon to relieve several classes who served during the war or were called to the frontier since. Several armaments orders, placed in the fervor of the recent peace "breakdowns," have also been canceled.

President German Busch, who assumed "entire responsibility" for Bolivian acceptance, was embraced by his old comrades, Chaco campaigners, who praised him for being "heroic in peace as well as in war." The President fought by their side as a colonel in the jungle war. Addressing them and the nation, he promised that the Bolivia "which had been great at war would prove greater in peace." Their eyes were turned to the future, he said, to a Bolivia "where the Arts, Letters and Trade will flourish," surrounded by great nations who would be good neighbors.

Paraguay having also ratified the agreement—by a plebiscite, but also with an overwhelming vote—ratifications must be exchanged and the Presidents of the six mediating countries send their plenipotentiaries to Buenos Aires for arbitration. The arbitrators will send a commission to the Chaco and, after hearing both sides and rendering its report, deliver their award, fixing the definite frontier line between Paraguay and Bolivia. Arbitration must be performed before or by Oct. 10. Thereafer, according to Article V of the Treaty, the parties will each name two representatives, in addition to one by the Conference, to apply the award and place the boundary marks. And the erstwhile enemies must shake hands diplomatically and exchange Ministers by Nov. 10.

The procedure is partially complicated and much of it is yet to be determined, but, with the overwhelming votes for peace in both countries, the arbitrators realize that the remaining task is chiefly technical in character. The genuine relief evident among the two peoples since ratification is their greatest asset and may even speed up the final peace process.

Trip to the Moon Put on 'If' Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Although trips to the moon sound fantastic, they are no more so than the suggestion of radio and television would have seemed a century ago, Dr. Peter Millman, of the University of Toronto said in a recent address here to the West Toronto Kiwanis Club. He maintained that if research progress continues, a visit of humans to the moon may become an actuality.

Should men ever visit the moon, he suggested they would find a world of silence, with a black sky, deep shadows, caused by the lack of atmosphere. Temperature would rise to several hundred degrees above zero in the daytime and drop the same distance below zero at night, for the same reason.

Dr. Millman has spent many years in Japan, returning to study astronomy at the University of Toronto. At present he is connected with the Dunlap Observatory at Richmond Hill.

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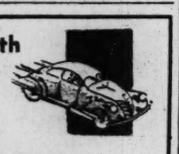

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O'Connor Charged With New Deal Scuttling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—The issue of the Roosevelt drive against Congress incumbents who do not uphold the President's hand in New Deal policy as it concerns the renomination aspirations of Representattve John J. O'Connor, Tammany incumbent of the Sixteenth Congressional District, Manhattan, had been drawn today by his New Deal opponent, James H. Fay, Deputy Internal Revenue Collector and long a power in this Democratic district.

Mr. Fay formally stepped into the picture in a nationally radiocast reply to the O'Connor charge that, in refusing to extend him the New Deal coattail, the President was making Mr. O'Connor the "victim of a dictator's purge." That assertion, Mr. Fay declared, was an attempt to "besmirch the President," and cover up the incumbent's "disloyalty to the President's program."

Mr. O'Connor holds the Tammany machine nomination for the contest and sought the Republican. While this was denied him, a particularly vocal anti-New Deal faction in the district has rebelled to indorse his continuance in the incumbency.

Paid Lip Service

Mr. Fay, out as an independent with the Presidential blessing, based his address on the charge that while Mr. O'Connor had paid lip service to the President and his program in the three campaigns beginning with 1932, his "antagonism to the President and the New Deal" were common knowledge in the cloakrooms in Washington.

It was not, Mr. Fay said, that he thought it "a crime for Mr. O'Connor or any man to differ with the President," any more than he thought it "a crime for the President to differ with any Congressman within or without the Party," but that Mr. O'Connor had practiced "political duplicity," and that, with its disclosure to his constituents, was trying "to make out that he is being punished . . . because he has not been a rubber stamp or yes man."

"All those dreadful words that Mr. O'Connor uses to cover up his disloyalty to the President's program and his Party's platform," he continued, "are the words used not by the supporters of the President when they are obliged to differ with him, but they are the words used by the enemies of the President who want to scuttle the whole New Deal. They are words coined or transplanted by mercenary publicity agents in the employ of the power trust and other big financial interests which are out to get the President and destroy the New Deal.

Wagner Votes Cited

"Nobody likes a yes man . . .; and no one is more eager than the President to have men about him who can really help him frame and put into effect measures which will bring security and social justice to the average man. The President is not criticizing John O'Connor or any other man because he differs with him on a few final public roll calls.

"Our own Senator (Robert F.) Wagner has differed with the President on more than one important roll call. But those who know what is going on in the cloak rooms and committee rooms at Washington know Bob Wagner is a New Dealer and John O'Connor is an old dealer."

Mr. O'Connor's opposition to the President's reorganization bill, Mr. Fay charged, had less to do with that bill than its use "as an instrument for a flank attack against the vital objectives of the President's program" and leadership.

Objectives Presented

Declaring that "99 per cent of the attack against the President's methods is a smoke screen for an attack against these objectives" Mr. Fay defined his entry into the congressional race. He wanted to go to Washington, Mr. Fay said, to help further the President's humanitarian efforts "towards making democracy work, making our economic system work, giving the common man an opportunity to earn a decent livelihood and protecting him from the hazards of unemployment, illness, and old age," in the belief that their fulfillment was "necessary to insure social and ecoonmic peace and to prevent social disturbance and ecoonmic unrest."

"And if I have to differ with him at times on some detail," he continued, "I shall try, as Senator Wagner has tried, to differ in a way which will not injure the President's leadership or obstruct the means of attaining his great objectives."

Leadership Lauded

Congress had been vitalized by this leadership to a degree that had awakened public interest in its proceedings more than at any other time in this generation, Mr. Fay declared, asserting that Mr. O'Connor knew "only too well that Presidential leadership was in no sense a dictatorship."

"The Congress is impotent to deal with the social and economic problems of our day without a strong and responsible national leadership . . ." he said. "I have entered the Democratic primary so the people of my district may have an opportunity to vote for a representative who will truly represent their interest in the fulfillment of the President's program.

"Surely no action of the President designed solely to assure the people the right to such a choice can be interpreted as inimical to democracy."

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SAVANNAH Line

Mississippi Incumbents Win

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 24 (AP)—Mississippi's electorate indicated its satisfaction with its congressional delegates by renominating all seven incumbents at yesterday's Democratic Primary, which is tantamount to election.

At midnight, each of the six representatives who were opposed in were leading by margins that could not be upset by the unreported boxes.

Representative Dan R. McGehee snowed under two opponents in the Seventh District. Also running far ahead of his two opponents in the First District was Representative John E. Rankin, Chairman of the House Committee on World War Veterans Legislation.

The unofficial count:

First District, 166 of 225 precincts, Hamilton, 503; Lumpkin, 5,257; Rankin, incumbent, 9,828.

Second District, 110 of 190 precincts, Bulloch, 1,393; Doxey, incumbent, 6,667.

Third District, Will Whittington renominated without opposition.

Fourth District, 117 of 205 precincts, Ford, incumbent, 6,306; Gregory, 1,840; Sheffield, 667.

Fifth District, 166 of 194 precincts, Collins, incumbent, 12,679; Mason, 2,273.

Sixth District, 274 of 321 precincts, Colmer, incumbent, 16,743; Wooton, 6,122.

Seventh District, 246 of 295 precincts, Gillespie, 9,427; McGehee, incumbent, 15,529; Reed, 3,295.

La Follette Sees Party Spread

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 24 (AP)—Gov. Philip F. La Follette forecast yesterday at the first State-wide conference of the Women's Division of the National Progressive Party of America that within a few years the NPA would become the leading Party in the United States.

More than 500 women assembled for the conference called by Mrs. Esther Haas, of Madison, Chairman of the Division, who introduced the Governor as "the most profound student of modern times and a man of vision."

Governor La Follette declared the NPA, which he launched here last April 28, was fully underway.

"Not only have we received pledges of support from New England, but we are willing to stake that this is the first national political group ever started that has struck a responsive chord in every State south of the Mason-Dixon line," he said.

The Governor declared no Republican leader ever had proposed a constructive program to preserve the pioneer spirit, and added, "When we look at the Democratic Party today we can't escape the conclusion that at the end of six years the President faces the most bitter and unflavored opposition of the Democratic Party."

Whenever the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt is withdrawn, the Governor said, the Democratic Party will return to the control of the old guard reactionaries, whom he classed as no different than the old guard reactionaries of the Republican Party.

Two New Dealers Head Bar Groups

CHICAGO (AP)—Frank J. Hogan of Washington, D. C., newly elected President of the American Bar Association, announced Aug. 23 appointment of Donald R. Richberg and former Judge John J. Burns, early members of President Roosevelt's official family, to head two of the Association's important committees.

Mr. Richberg of Washington, D. C., former NRA Administrator, was named Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and Judge Burns of Boston, first General Counsel of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Securities Laws and Reulations. The announcement was made through the Association's headquarters here.

Judge Burns and his committee will deal with a relatively new field of law and will have the task of familiarizing lawyers with Federal regulation of security issues and prepare any possible recommendations for changes they may consider necessary.

Roosevelt Plans Visit Of Few Days in Capital

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt will go back to Washington early next week, stay there a brief time, and return to his summer White House here for a prolonged visit.

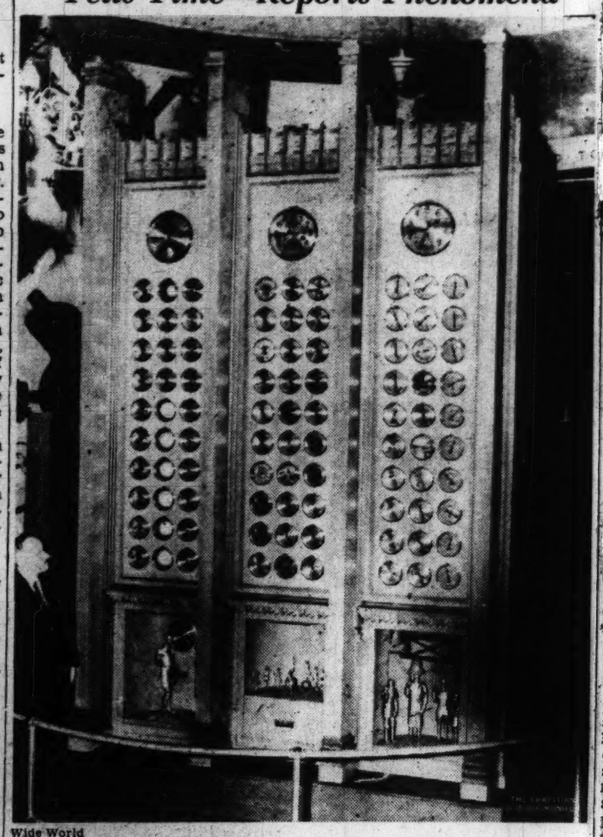
Mr. Roosevelt said Aug. 23 he would return to the Capital Aug. 28 or Aug. 29, and remain there only so long as necessary. Some of the President's official duties can be handled more expeditiously in Washington than at his home here.

The Chief Executive said his only two scheduled engagements were a Poughkeepsie, N. Y., celebration, Sept. 17, commemorating the 150th anniversary of New York's ratification of the Constitution, and a patriotic observance in Chattanooga, Tenn., about Sept. 20.

Sleeves CHANGE THE FUR PICTURE

August is the month that shows news in furs. Big dolman sleeves, sleek little collars, and other new details are in evidence now. Good furriers choose The Christian Science Monitor to advertise their August showings because they know that Monitor readers prefer to deal with furriers known for reliability as well as fashion leadership.

Tells Time—Reports Phenomena



Wide World

Wonder Clock Shown in Rockefeller Center

The timepiece, 16 feet high, has 93 dials and was built at the suggestion of the late King Albert. It was made by his clockmaker, Lodewyk Zimmer of Lierre, Belgium, and is now on exhibit at the Museum of Science and Industry, Rockefeller Center, New York City.

Labor Group Calls Dies Investigation 'National Scandal'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Labor's Nonpartisan League, asserting that hearings of the House Committee Investgating Un-American Activities have become a "national scandal," has demanded that the committee investigate its "ace" investigator, Edward F. Sullivan.

E. L. Oliver, Executive Vice-President of the League, said in a public letter to Chairman Dies (D) of Texas that there should be an investigation "of those responsible for the low estate to which your proceedings have fallen."

The League is a political off-shoot of the CIO which was described to the Committee by John P. Frey, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, as "honey-combed" with Communists.

Commissioner Releases Statement on Halpern

United States Commissioner Harry N. Guterman in Boston today made public certain facts regarding one of the witnesses before the Dies Congressional Investigating Committee, which he had refused to make public before that witness testified last Thursday.

Facts given out by Mr. Guterman and later by George F. Garrity, Assistant United States Attorney, showed that the witness, Alvin I. Halpern, of Boston, a deserter from the Spanish Loyalist Army, pleaded guilty to a grand larceny charge 13 days before he testified at Washington.

Reports of the grand larceny case, involving the alleged theft of a ring from a Washington woman, were current in Boston. However, at the time Edward F. Sullivan, special investigator for the Dies Committee, came to this city and took Mr. Halpern with him to Washington to tell of his experiences in Spain and since his return to the United States.

Mr. Halpern himself approached a reporter and begged that the facts be not published. He said he would not testify, if the facts were made public. With the records in the case officially suppressed by the United States Commissioner, he went to Washington and gained national attention for his charges of a "Red Menace" in Spain and in Boston.

Among the statements which he made without substantiation before the Committee Investigating, un-American Activities was: "It seemed like the Communists controlled everything up there (in Boston)."

As a result of requests from labor unions and newspapers for information about the case, Commissioner Guterman today issued the following statement:

"On July 15, 1938, I issued a complaint against Alvin I. Halpern who was charged with being a fugitive from the justice of the District of Columbia where there was then pending a complaint charging him with having committed a felony, to wit, grand larceny, in that he was charged with having stolen a diamond ring, a family heirloom valued at $150 and belonging to one Edna Schwartz, at whose house the defendant was alleged to have been a roomer.

"The defendant was arrested and arraigned before me on July 16, 1938. On July 25, 1938, I dismissed the complaint without prejudice on the recommendation of the United States Attorney because of a technical defect in the proceedings. At the same time, I issued a new warrant for the arrest of the defendant, in the interim there having been returned an indictment from the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia charging the defendant with grand larency on the same facts as on the previous complaint. The defendant admitted his identity, admitted probable cause and was held to appear before the District Court for the District of Columbia.

"In view of certain facts then presented, I felt that no purpose could be served by publicity and I directed that the papers be withheld from the public files. The defendant's record now having become a matter of public interest, I feel I have no further right to withhold the papers."

Belgian Timepiece In N. Y. Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—For the first time outside its native land, the Belgian Wonder Clock was placed on exhibition at the New York Museum of Science and Industry in Rockefeller Center. The clock, which is 16 feet high, records on 93 separate dials all the major phenomena of terrestrial and stellar time.

Telling the prevailing hour at the 10 different time divisions of the world is the simplest thing the erudite timepiece does. The day and date are pointed out in passing, while recording on a row of ocean-blue dials the movements of tides at various ports throughout the world is another accomplishment. The observer is also shown, in various interesting ways, just where the sun, moon, planets, stars, and even certain important comets are at any moment during the day or night.

Such things as the apparent displacement of the celestial vault, the horizontal equatorial solar parallax, astronomical and civil twilight, and the transformation of the polar star are taken even more seriously.

For amusement a cast of automaton actors from time to time present a skit illustrating the comparative weights of a human being on the earth and on various planets. Meanwhile, four other automatons take turns at striking the quarter hours.

The clock, which will be on view at the museum for an indefinite period, was built by Lodewyk Zimmer, famous clockmaker to the King of Belgium. Mr. Zimmer was assisted in its installation by two master craftsmen who worked with him in making the timepiece.

Primaries

(Continued from Page 1)

conference at the Summer White House in which the President, the Senator, Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, and Aubrey Williams, his assistant, participated.

In June both Republicans and Democrats entered the primary of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota, in a futile effort to defeat Gov. Elmer F. Benson.

In the 40 states that have "closed" primaries, the stringency of party membership tests varies widely. In some states nothing more is required than a mere statement by the voter that he desires to vote for a certain party ballot or that he considers himself a member of the party. In others, it is virtually impossible to vote in the primaries of different parties in successive years. A voter must skip one primary in order to change his party affiliation.

More than half the closed-primary states use the enrollment system, listing the party voters in advance of the primary, usually from statements made at the time of registration. A few states use the challenge method under which the voter may be examined under oath as to his qualifications.

Even with present dissatisfaction over certain phases of the direct primary system, there is little likelihood of a vigorous movement for a return to the convention system of nominating. Such a movement started in the 1920's as the result of early disillusionment with the primary system but it made little progress.

Three Use Old System

Today only three states—Connecticut, New Mexico and Rhode Island—still use the convention system of nomination exclusively. In 40 states the direct primary is mandatory. Three of the direct primary states—Indiana, Maryland and New York—require the nomination of United States senators and elective state officers by convention.

Other developments that have focussed attention on the primaries this year as never before are President Roosevelt's open participation in them and the importance of votes cast by relief recipients and New Deal employees. In the South a Democratic nomination in the primaries is usually tantamount to election.

In his attack on inter-party invasion, Mr. Roosevelt referred to Georgia and Maryland as state's where Republicans were being urged to voted in Democratic primaries, but it was pointed out here that in Maryland Republicans would be unable to vote in the Democratic primary since voters there can only vote in the primary of the party in which they are registered. In Georgia, the Republican vote would presumably be unimportant.

Emphasizing that he was making no reference to individual candidates, the President said he was merely discussing principles of party government, but in answer to a question he expressed disapproval of the attempt of Representative John J. O'Connor (D) of New York to get the nomination on both the Republican and Democratic tickets.

The President took another opportunity to chide what he calls the "Tory press" for its failure to denounce inter-party invasion.

Idaho GOP Denies Charge

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 24 (AP)—Fred Babcock, Republican State Chairman, declared here "an analysis of returns from the Idaho primary does not bear out" contentions that Republicans went into the Democratic primary Aug. 9 in large numbers to defeat Senator James P. Pope, ardent New Dealer who sought renomination.

"If that contention were correct," said Mr. Babcock, "the total vote for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket would have been larger than that cast for any other office. The facts are that the total vote for the Democratic nomination for Governor exceeded the total vote for the Democratic United States Senate nomination by about 3,000 votes."

Economic Laws Found Check on Big Business

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board, a research organization supported chiefly by large corporations, said here a survey it had conducted of executive opinion on large-scale enterprise indicated a predominant view that free competition and economic laws effectively would control the size of big business.

The consensus, the Board reported, favored Government intervention to regulate the size of business units "only where monopolistic and price-fixing agreements exist."

"It was the majority opinion," the Board said, "that large-scale enterprise offers many advantages and economies, particularly in industries such as the steel and automotive where a large capital investment is required, but that in many activities business has grown unwieldy and uneconomical.

"Most businessmen are apparently alive to the danger of government collectivism or socialism, if business units in all fields tend to reach the size of public rather than private enterprises.

Business Collectivism

"It was generally agreed that as the size of business units increases, the trend is toward business collectivism and the next step is governmental collectivism or control of all business activity.

"As to the extent to which governmental control should exist, various suggestions were made by businessmen. The dissolution of big business into smaller units should be accomplished by governmental coercion, if business does not act voluntarily; the Government should formulate a code of industrial ethics to control labor policies, monopolistic practices, surplus profits and executives' earnings. Maintenance of free competition and abolition of price-fixing agreements are governmental functions.

"Other businessmen maintained that free competition and economic laws are sufficient to purge industry of undesirable elements, without the intervention of government."

Cited in the arguments for large-scale enterprise were:

"Mass marketing, with more extensive advertising and advantages in reciprocity, leads to increased sales by big business. Also the greater stability, mass purchasing power and assembly-line production techniques of large companies often result in lower prices to the consumer.

Price Stability

"It was generally thought that large operations showed greater price stability, with tax economies and more efficient management contributing to substantial profits and a net gain in national income. Big business finds it easier to obtain capital and also to deal with labor organizations, according to executive opinion. From the investors' viewpoint, large enterprises are often favored because of the diversification represented.

"Practically all executives agreed that big business has rendered a definite service to the public in fostering research and that industrial progress would be hampered without the large sums spent on research and technical development by big companies."

Mentioned as "bad feaures" were: "Big business, with its concentration of power, tends to disregard public opinion and to sap the independent spirit of individually controlled business while big companies spend lavishly on public relations to influence popular esteem, according to some opinions expressed to the conference board.

"Among executives there was much criticism of the management of big business. It was pictured as inefficient, overpaid, hampered by red tape, too prone to be influenced by company politics and too self-satisfied, with a corresponding decrease in progressive thinking.

"A general opinion expressed was that big business offers serious disadvantages in absentee management, unfamiliar with local conditions, that top executives have little or no contact with employees, and that in labor relations and flexibility of control small business units offer decided advantages."

Aid to Distribution Called Laborer's and Farmer's Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24 — Appeals from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and United States Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, for co-operation between business, labor and Government in the establishment of a sound national prosperity and the advancement of social progress, mark the opening session of the New York State Federation of Labor, which is holding its twenty-fifth annual convention here.

Co-operation and understanding are prerequisites to the maintenance of prosperity over any extended period of time," Governor Lehman told the 641 delegates attending the meeting. The Governor, whose accomplishments in the field of social legislation were praised by George Meany, Federation President, added that his policy for many years had been to encourage closer relations between employer and employee.

"Government, industry, and labor together should encourage production, which is the only source of employment, wages, and profits," he continued. "But production obviously is limited to distribution, and, in my opinion, the greatest problem both of industry and agriculture is that of increasing distribution.

"In that field we unfortunately have made less progress in recent decades than in production. The solution of the problem of distribution is one that calls for the utmost efforts of Government, management and worker."

Senator Wagner likewise emphasized the importance of unity between the various interests engaged in production, holding that both capital and labor should recognize responsibilities not only to themselves but also to the public.

"New instruments of social justice give rise to new responsibilities of corresponding breadth and magnitude," he declared. "In a democracy the exercise of labor's rights, like the exercise of any other form of lawful economic power, must withstand the test of public sentiment.

"The party to a labor dispute, whether employee or employer, who fails to demonstrate a stability and wise restraint in the solution of common difficulties, forfeits public support for the justice of his cause.

"This responsibility goes beyond the day-to-day issues of wages and hours. It embraces intensive efforts toward a better stabilization of employment, toward a better distribution of the fruits of technological development."

While Government should do its share in promoting such a condition, the permanent solution to industrial peace is more likely to be sought and found by workers and management acting to achieve mutually satisfactory agreement, Senator Wagner held.

"Without the fullest extension of collective bargaining, that goal is unattainable," he continued. "Through the wise exercise of the conference method, it is well within our reach.

"All our experience teaches that once the fight for industrial liberty is won and the dignity of recognition is accorded, labor takes its rightful place as a peaceful, constructive force in our economy."

Responding to a message from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Meany emphasized that the New York Convention would reaffirm its loyalty to the AF of L, as opposed to the Committee for Industrial Organization.

$30-Every-Thursday Pension Attacked by Security Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—The Social Security Board has lent a helping hand to the candidacy of Senator William G. McAdoo in California by declaring the $30-Every-Thursday old age pension proposal of his opponent economically unsound.

Arthur J. Altmeyer, Social Security Chairman, attacked the California scheme in reply to Senator McAdoo's request for the Board's opinion, it became known.

A week ago, President Roosevelt, speaking on the third anniversary of the Social Security Act sounded a general warning that "in our efforts to provide security for all of the American people let us not allow ourselves to be misled by those who advocate short cuts to Utopia or fantastic financial schemes."

Senator McAdoo's opponent in the Democratic Senatorial race is Sheridan Downey of Los Angeles, former attorney for Dr. Francis E. Townsend, originator of $200-a-month pension plan that bore his name.

Mr. Downey is reported to be giving Mr. McAdoo a hard race. More than 800,000 persons signed the initiative petitions which have put the $30-Every-Thursday proposal on the Aug. 30 primary ballot in California.

Use of State and local revenue for the new plan, Mr. Altmeyer said in his letter, "would jeopardize the continuance of the old-age assistance payments now being made to approximately 117,000 aged Californians, towards which the Federal Government contributes about $20,000,000 a year."

The Chairman expressed grave doubt as to the Constitutionality of the scheme under the clause prohibiting emission of bills of credit by the States. The proposal authorizes issuance by the State of warrants, negotiable in form and transferable without endorsement to all qualified electors of the State over 50 years of age who are not employers or employees. These warrants would be delivered to each eligible individual at the date of $1,560 face value per annum.

"The fundamental premise behind this proposal," said Mr. Altmeyer, "appears to be the theory that business will be enormously stimulated through the increase in the income of individuals above 50 years of age who receive these warrants. There would probably be an increase in prices because of the introduction of this new medium of exchange. However, economists are generally agreed that the effect on business and industry would be disastrous. Moreover, the price level would place even a heavier burden upon persons under 50, since their incomes would be reduced at the same time that the cost of living was being raised.

"Obviously, this scheme does not appear to us to be economically sound or feasible."

Mr. Altmeyer also made the point that the cost of financing the proposal would be nearly four times as large as the total State and local tax collections in California in 1936; that the warrants would tend to drive lawful money out of the State leaving a vast quantity of warrants with very little currency backing; and that an increase in price level in the State would place California merchants at a decided disadvantage with merchants in nearby states.

Berry Blames Defeat On WPA in Tennessee

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator George L. Berry (D) of Tennessee wrote the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee Aug. 23 that two WPA officials in Tennessee "were in fact, but not in name, the campaign directors of the coalition ticket" which defeated him in Tennessee's Aug. 4 Democratic Primary.

Senator Berry reported "it has been said" that these officials, who he did not name, raised a campaign fund of $125,000 by assessments and collections from WPA personnel and relief workers, and that "this can be sustained" by questioning officials of the State WPA Administration "under oath."

In addition to WPA activity in the campaign, Senator Berry charged County Democratic Primary Boards appointed in a "partisan and undemocratic scheme" were given "instructions to disfranchise voters of the State of Tennessee who sought entry into the Democratic Primary."

President Upheld In Tydings Stand

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Aug. 24 (AP)—Dr. H. C. Byrd, University of Maryland President and powerful factor in State Democratic politics, split publicly with Senator Millard E. Tydings today, telegraphing an invitation to President Roosevelt to "defend" in Maryland "your philosophy of Government."

Dr. Byrd's telegram denounced as "unfair" any inference, such a visit would be "something of a carpetbagging procedure."

"Millard Tydings has been among my close personal friends for many years," he went on, "but I cannot go along with him on such an issue and will be among the great many who will welcome you whenever you decide to visit us.

"You are trying to do more for the common people of the country than any other President in history, and the majority of Marylanders appreciate your efforts. Furthermore, those that do not agree with you would gladly yield the right to defend before them your philosophy of Government."

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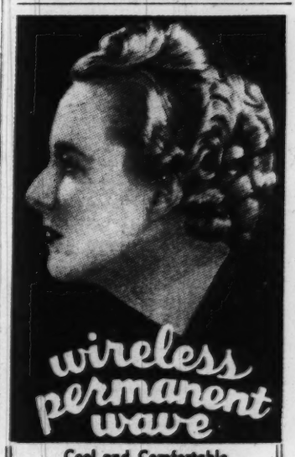

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Advance Winter Fashions Show Edwardian Trend

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Home Budgeting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In apportioning funds the homemaker may be astonished to find how much has to be set aside for food. To reassure herself that she is not spending too much for this department she may check up by studying market quotations and making frequent visits to local markets. If the food cost is in excess of the budget, the homemaker learns to substitute for the expensive cuts of meats and other costly foods, the less expensive but equally good ones. She does not buy foods that are out of season. When she purchases a roast or fowl for the Sunday dinner, which naturally sends the budget for that day out of all proportion to the other days, the homemaker sees the value of making wise use of the leftovers.

No matter how large or how small the income in planning the budget, prepare to meet the current expenses from current income by building the outline of the expenses on a wide margin; thus making allowance for the unexpected, such as repairs and additions.

It is not the size of the income that needs to concern one, but how it may best be spent. Whether the resources are large or small, the principle involved in planning a budget is the same. There is nothing illusory about budgeting. It is simply taking an intelligent attitude toward the disbursement of one's earnings. The precise point is that the budget serves as a means to an end in curtailing unwise spending. The economic structure of the home will be greatly aided when the homemaker is willing to stand the test of this practical discipline. Budgeting means planning before spending, and when this is conscientiously done there will be ample supply for every need.

Hannah Dutaud

The last of this little series on the Home Budget

'Artless

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have no voice,
I ply no art,
No critic sings my praises;
I live in a
Sequestered world
With bobolinks and daisies—
Where children at
The kitchen door
Say, "Auntie, may I have one more,
O just another
Cookie please?
One for me! And one for me!"

I have no voice,
I ply no art,
No critic sings my praises;
But just outside
The kitchen door
A blithesome sound upraises—
Sweet flatteries
Of Rosamond
Her bronze hair tightly curled,
"O Auntie is
The best maker
Of cookies—in the world!"

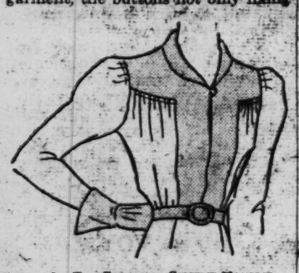
Alice Chamberlain Kendall

An ABC Test for Home Sewing

And the Role Yokes and Girdles Play in Remodeling

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Schoolgirls' clothes, according to a mother who sews for three growing daughters, should measure up to what she calls her "ABC" test. These initials, she explains, stand in her family for the adjectives "Appropriate; Becoming; Comfortable." It is easily understood that appropriate clothes mean those that suit the occasion as well as the wearer; simple in outline, durable as to texture and color; easily kept clean and fresh. Becomingness is often achieved by pretty, quickly adjusted accessories. These may be made to button ornamentally to the garment, the buttons not only fixing



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Sketches on This Page Illustrate Three Quick Ways of Remodeling the Growing Schoolgirl's Dresses. Above—A Broad-Shouldered Yoke May Creep Down the Front of a Too-Scanty Blouse and Form a Waist-Length Panel.

the exact place for the accessory and keeping it there, but providing a contrasting color detail and pleasing variety.

The comfortable garment is one that fits properly and stays in place whether the wearer is standing or sitting, with sleeves so easy that they do not interfere with the motions of the wearer's arms in her classroom work, and of whatever length suits the seasonal and general conditions. If school clothes meet these three major requirements, other details may be considered as secondary and can easily include pretty incidentals of current fashion that girls enjoy wearing.

The home dressmaker will find her work much simplified because the lines of demarcation between ages are not now as noticeable as they used to be; many models for school wear by the "eight-to-sixteen-year-old" daughter differ only in measurements and details. Some of the paper pattern companies even explain, with an illustrated chart, how minor changes can be made.

A single pattern that can be used for a family group is not only an economy but a great convenience for the woman who sews for herself and her daughters, for the using of the same basic pattern several times means speed in her work and confidence as to the satisfactory result in each case. The appearance of the finished garment can be entirely changed by choice of fabric, color, and trimming detail.

Some of the schoolgirls' dresses now displayed abound in remodeling ideas, and many of the new patterns show how fullness can be introduced, where needed, to meet any increased measurements in the growing girl. Yokes and girdles play a practical as well as an ornamental part in the schoolgirls' fall outfit. For instance, a broad-shouldered, well-shaped yoke, may creep down the front of a too-scanty blouse and form a waist-length panel. Or the reverse arrangement will allow a well fitted girdle to climb up the front of an outgrown blouse to meet a tie or collared neckline.

Both methods of remodeling permit of pushing back the original

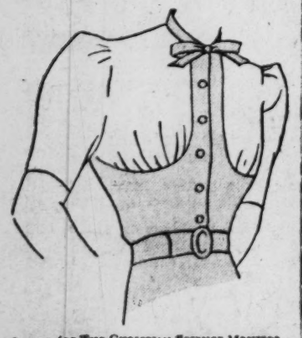
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A New Vest-Like Front Will Give the Needed Room to an Outgrown Blouse.

fullness and distributing it where it is most needed to fit the changed measurements of the wearer. This may be below the shoulder yoke, or above the girdle, so long as it meets the fashion silhouette of the moment by broadening at the shoulders and slenderizing everywhere else.

This effective bit of remodeling, besides being easily and quickly done, has the further advantage of bringing to a partly worn garment whatever variety in the way of fabric, color, neckline, or front fastening, the remodeler or wearer may prefer. These changes are often suggested by ready-made garments on display in shops or in fashion shows sponsored by paper pattern companies in local stores where these patterns are sold. If mother and daughter do a little "window-shopping" together, or drop in at a fashion parade, they are likely to glean many workable ideas which will arouse interest in home sewing, whether it be remodeling or the making of new garments—or both!

Helena Judson.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Original Fullness May Be Differently Distributed to Meet Changed Measurements by Inserting a Well-Fitted Girdle Extending up to Meet a Tie Neckline.

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Hot Crab Salad

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Make cream sauce of
⅛ pound butter
4 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
Salt and
Pepper. Add
2 hard-boiled eggs (diced)
1 small can pimientos (diced)
1 6½-ounce can crab meat (shredded)
1 cup blanched almonds (whole).
Place in casserole and cover with
½ cup buttered bread crumbs. Bake about ½ hour. Good for luncheon dish.

(Mrs.) K. F. C., California

Rich Winter Fabrics Revived In Many New Versions

Flounces, Velvet Jackets, Berthas, With Lace and Shiny Satin Again. All Shades of Brown Leading

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Did the new coiffure inspire the winter fashions? Or, vice versa, are the new modes responsible for the return of the Edwardian style of hair-dressing? This is a moot question and reminds one of the old query, "Which came first, the chicken, or the egg?" And like this ancient query, it is quite as unanswerable. However, we need not become unduly excited over the matter, with the thermometer soaring in the "naughty nineties" and the long-suffering mannequins parading before us in all the glory of the new winter costumes, but there can be no question of the influence of the Edwardian era on the winter modes. It stands out as the high light in all the millinery collections and one traces it in varying degrees in the winter costumes of the leading dressmaking houses.

Chanel is an outstanding exponent of these prewar costumes—with her princess silhouette, lace neck frills, chokers, berthas, and elaborate trimmings of velvet and old-fashioned ball fringes. Patou goes Edwardian in evening gowns of shiny satin, taffeta, and tulle with cascades and swirling flounces of lace; and Robert Piguet goes a step further with gowns of stiff, old-fashioned satin, which have a tight overskirt at the front which is brought around to the back to form a bunch which is distinctly reminiscent of the old-fashioned bustle.

Interesting, but—

These Edwardian revivals are all extremely interesting to the students of the fashions but, just among ourselves, they do not tend toward youthfulness. As a matter of fact, the new-old coiffure with the hair pulled back tightly from the sides of the face and brought up to form a "top-knot" of curls, adds at least 10 years to the appearance of the most youthful mannequin and when one adds a frock with a "choker," leg-of-mutton sleeves, and a bunch at the back of the waist, the result is a distinct reminder of a photograph of "mother" in the afternoon gown which was a part of her trousseau.

Shall we have a look at the new winter materials? Before we settle down to this, however, there are questions which I know you would like to ask. First, about the length of the street skirt. These vary from 14 to 16 inches off the ground, according to one's age and "figger." Then there is the placing of the waistline, which, all reports to the contrary, remains at its normal position.

Satins, Brocades, Velvets

Winter materials include several revivals of the Edwardian era such as stiff, shiny satins, heavy brocades, cashmeres, broadcloths, and etamines. Velvet is a conspicuous headliner in the collections of all the leading houses and, as always, there are new varieties, the most remarkable of which is the "unspotable." We have grown accustomed to the uncreasable and uncrushable velvets, but this latest debutante is certainly an addition. A spot of ink is removed with soap and water and the material looks as good as new; a piece is immersed in a basin of water, wrung out and shaken and there isn't the slightest trace of it having even been wet.

Mat velvet and the cotton variety which at home we call "velveteen" are popular materials for the winter tailored suit; and Creed is showing long, loose coats of waterproof velveteen in lovely, soft shades of green and brown. Velvet jackets are worn with woolen frocks, and woolen jackets with velvet frocks. Long velvet redingotes with fur collars are the height of elegance; and evening gowns and gorgeous long evening wraps of shimmering velvet are to be found in every one of the new collections. Velvet trimmings—pipings, bands, and appliqués—are a favorite decoration for the winter frock.

Lamé Remains Bright

Lamé, a fabric which has heretofore been used almost exclusively for evening gowns and coats and the blouse for a dressy tailored suit, this season is a popular material for afternoon frocks and the dressier type of tailored suit. There are many varieties of lamé, from the sheer chiffon used for evening gowns to the heavy glittering brocades which make the most glamorous of evening coats. The great objection to lamé in its early days was its tendency to tarnish, but the manufacturers assure me that this defect has been eliminated so that this season's lamés remain bright to the end of their days.

Satin has returned to favor. One sees lovely afternoon frocks, as well as evening gowns and wraps of the old-fashioned shiny variety. Patou has any number of afternoon frocks in this material, the majority in black, beautifully cut, and quite plain save for discreet trimming of velvet, tulle, or embroidery.

And Jersey

Silk crepes, always with a mat surface, are still used for afternoon frocks, but we seldom see the heavy crinkled variety which was in high favor a season or two ago. These silk crepes, however, now play "second fiddle" to the jerseys, which each season grow in popularity. There are all sorts of mixtures in silk and wool, wool and rayon, as well as those of pure wool and pure silk. Silk jersey with a satin finish makes lovely evening gowns. Lesur, the French textile manufacturer, has a very fine, stretchable jersey which contains not an iota of elastic.

Among the woolens the duvetyn family is pre-eminent. Besides the original material created years ago by Rodier, there are all sorts of "sisters and cousins and aunts," in varying weights, some light enough to be used for frocks; others, a bit heavier for the tailored suit; and the good, old, heavy father of the family for the comfy winter coat. Some of these duvetyns are very difficult to distinguish from suede.

Etamine and woolen voile are being used for blouses and for frocks to be worn under the long, fur coat. These come in striped and embroidered designs as well as in plain colors. Tortax, the soft, all-wool material which made the house of Lesur famous, this season comes in 210 different shades. Striped materials are fashionable but plaids are not as conspicuous as last season though Molyneux is showing a tailored suit and several jackets of bright Scotch tartan.

New Laces

Lace, which hitherto has not been considered among the winter materials, has a prominent place in many of the collections, and we see it used not only for many evening gowns but as trimming on daytime frocks. There are any number of new laces with metal threads which make the loveliest of evening gowns; and there are new nets in crossbar and checked designs, which are another Edwardian revival.

Brown is the outstanding color of the winter season, all shades of brown—seal, chocolate, tobacco, snuff, mahogany, and so on—but the greatest favorite is "Cornelian." Dark reds, purples and royal blue are prime favorites; so, also, is the old-fashioned magenta. Then there are the brick and terra-cotta shades, and copper, henna, and saffron, three favorites of last season.

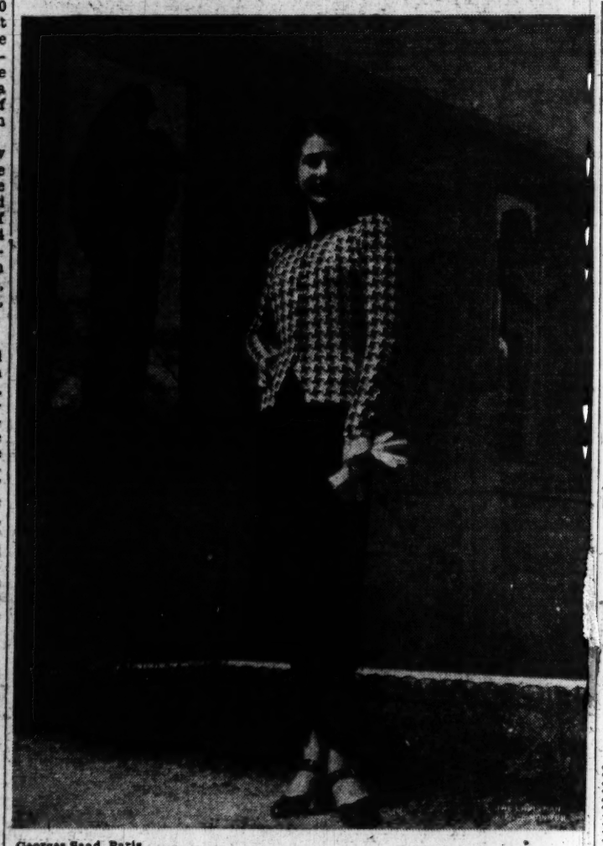
In Reverse

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The vogue for light basic colors and dark accessories produces some striking effects and throws into relief the larger, cooler surfaces of frocks and coats. We see periwinkle, hydrangea, lavender, pink, blue, or yellow worn with wine, royal, navy, or black shoes, gloves and bags.

Studio Dorvyne, Paris

Plum-Colored Evening Dress in Slipper Satin. The Draped Cape Sleeve Is Especially Graceful. From Mainbocher.



Georges Saad, Paris

Two-Piece Knitted Suit by Anny Blatt. The Skirt Is Navy Blue and the Jacket Navy and White With a Collar of Navy Blue

The Lady of the Pencils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Lady of the Pencils quite frequently finds herself the target for witticisms aimed pleasantly at her championship of the common lead pencil as a household implement. She brought the pencil habit from the business world into her own home and considers this small article one of the biggest items in her efficiency program. So she goes blithely on her way—making her lists, jotting down all the little memoranda which would otherwise clutter her thinking, keeping her various records and accounts, scattering pencils at advantageous places about the house.

3—Party Menus

In her recipe file there is a packet of cards held together by a rubber band and labeled "Party Menus." Each card is devoted to some tea, breakfast, evening party or club menu which has been served in the home. Here is listed the itemized menu, with amounts and costs. Below is a statement of the number served and the approximate amount of each article left over. These cards serve as a competent guide at any time when a party menu is to be provided. The less of such entertaining one does, especially if the hostess is also cateress, the more valuable are the cards since, if one entertains only at long intervals, amounts are likely to be of bewildering uncertainty.

If any new secrets have been uncovered as to ease of preparation, serving and managing, these are made note of. Moreover, these recorded menus serve to avoid duplicating menus to the same group, as, for instance, the same club meeting each year.

On the back of each card is a list of invited guests with a check for the absent ones. Some cards tell of favors, decorations and special arrangements, and in this way serve as reminders of happy times.

Luigi Diaz, Paris

Black Woolen Skirt and Coat Piped With Black and White Tweed. Blouse of Red Velvet. This Is a Model From New Collection of Creed. Black Felt Hat by Rose Valois.

Three Chutneys From England

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sweet Chutney

Put through mincer
2 pounds apples, peeled and cored,
1 pound raisins,
1 pound dates, stoned,
½ ounce garlic. Add
½ ounce cayenne pepper,
1 ounce ground ginger,
2 ounces salt,
2 pounds sugar. Put all into
1 quart vinegar and boil for 10 minutes, stirring at intervals. Bottle when cold. Two pounds of tomatoes, gooseberries, rhubarb, plums, apricots, or peaches can take the place of apples.

Gooseberry Chutney

Stew
2 quarts of gooseberries in
1 pint vinegar till tender. Meanwhile make a syrup with
1 pound brown sugar and
1 pint vinegar. Then put through the mincer
1 pound onions,
1 pound raisins,
½ pound French garlic. When gooseberries are cool, add
1 pound mustard seeds,
½ pound ground ginger,
¼ pound salt
Cayenne pepper to taste. Put all ingredients together. Add
1 more quart vinegar. Stir well, let stand for 12 hours. Bottle.
Ready for use in fortnight.

My Favorite Chutney

Put through mincer
2 pounds apples, peeled and cored,
2 pounds onions,
2 pounds tomatoes, peeled,
1 pound raisins,
1 pound currants,
1 pound dates, stoned,
½ ounce garlic. Add
½ ounce cayenne pepper,
1 ounce ground ginger,
2 ounces salt,
2 pounds sugar. Put all into
1 quart vinegar. Boil for 10 minutes stirring at intervals. If preferred not so stiff, add another pint of vinegar.

(Miss) N. W., England

Note—Our English readers weigh ingredients on a kitchen scales where Americans use standard measuring utensils. The above recipes, for the sake of English readers, are published as submitted. They are, however, simple enough, we feel, to enable Americans and others elsewhere who use different measurements, to work out the amounts.—Editor of the Women's Page.

When Shampooing Sheep's Hair

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is distinctly an adventure to shampoo sheep's hair, especially when it is unattached from the sheep and knitted into a favorite sweater or suit. Will it shrink?

The Lass is a Shetland body, and like her native sisters, is an adept at the knitting and spinning. In fact, there is little about wool she does not know. Naturally, having the Lass as a mother, one can hardly help imbibing some of the lore of the wool. A little of this lore concerns the proper method of shampooing sheep's hair, or better known, sheep's wool, and the same method applies to rabbits', and goats'.

When washed on the sheep, the wool does not shrink, any more than does the wool on our own heads; that is, when properly laundered. No one would dream of leaving soap in their hair! So I say, don't leave a particle of soap in your woolens. Don't allow the last rinsing water to be delicately softened with soap. You wouldn't leave it in your own hair, so why leave it in the sheep's? The perspiration acting on the dried soap in the woolens, hardens, and next time the garment is laundered, the chemical action is too much for the poor sheep's hair—it shrinks at the harsh treatment. As the Lass says, rinse and wring the woolens until the water is as clear as crystal and the wool nickers" when tightly squeezed; squeaks the same way your hair does when squeezed dry after adequate rinsing. Your woolens will last much longer, and retain a better color.

A. G. C.

Florida Visitor Should Not Miss The Wild Flowers, Says Writer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"A chief delight of the flower-hunter in the Florida peninsula is that on each day of the year something of interest may be found," says Mary Francis Baker in the preface to the new edition of her "Florida Wild Flowers." ("Florida Wild Flowers," by Mary Francis Baker. Published by Macmillan Co., New York. $3.50.).

Nature works tirelessly in Florida winter and summer to produce fragrant and colorful blossoms, the author continues, and no part of the United States shows a greater variety in its wild flowers.

So the statement sometimes made by the hasty tourist, that he misses the wild flowers in Florida, is shown to be mere lack of observation. Or possibly so many of the Florida wild flowers are so gorgeous that the casual observer may mistake them for rare and highly cultivated plants. Mrs. Baker lists as Florida wild flowers such generally prized blossoms as orchids, blue iris, magnolias, poppies, the Cherokee rose, passion-flower, the many kinds of night-blooming cacti, yuccas, and dozens of other ornate flowers that grow wild in abundance.

Due to the great distances in Florida, northern flowers mingle with the southern flora; and the region below Miami contains tropical flora related botanically to the West Indies rather than to the United States. The variety of soils in Florida also gives rise to a variety of flowers. From high pineland to marsh, from sandy shore to swamp, each change in character of the soil is shown in the different plants of the region.

The abundance of the individual plants of a species is a marked characteristic of many Florida wild flowers, Mrs. Baker says. Magenta orchids may be gathered by handfuls; blue iris covers acres upon acres in spring, bladder-worts bloom in such profusion that the yellow flowers of one species circle pineland ponds with broad rings of gold; prairies are whitened by a heliotrope; marshes are golden with milkworts, and water hyacinth often covers the entire surface of a broad river so that no water is visible.

Another point of special interest in the Florida flora is the abundance of those plants that have the extraordinary habit of catching and devouring small insects, thereby reversing the usual order, since insects all too commonly devour plants. More than 20 species of insectivorous plants are found in the State.

The book is rich in illustrations of flowers and with its terse, clear descriptions might be considered general guide to the wealth of Florida's flowering plants.

Wanda MacDowell

Through the Editor's Window

The Speaking Voice as a Musical Instrument

By Muriel Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The most beautiful musical instrument in the world is the human voice. We may enjoy the rich chords of the organ at evening service, the deep tones of some well-loved bell, the sound of the wind in the trees, of the lark on the wing; but right to hand, for us to learn to play and use is the most marvelous musical instrument of them all. Happily for us and for our friends, we are each paying more attention these days to playing it properly. Popular are the teachers and the books that specialize in the improvement of the speaking voice.

I have just finished three little volumes some of you might like to know about. There is not space in which to go into detail concerning each, but I will give a few highlights. The volumes are: "Your Voice Personality," by Loraine Osborn (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, $2); "The Voice and How to Use It," by Sara T. Barrows and Anne E. Pierce ($2.50), and "The Stutterer Speaks," by Conrad F. Wedberg ($1.75), both published by the Expression Company, 16 Harcourt Street, Boston, Mass.

"The Stutterer Speaks" is a deeply absorbing narrative of triumph and conquest, clearly, helpfully, and gratefully told by a man who is now a teacher of speech correction in the California public schools. It is written directly to those in need of working on this aspect of speech correction, which indeed he maintains is not essentially speech correction, but character analysis and correction. While employing, alas, a few terms of the psychiatrists, as most educators do today, Mr. Wedberg has fundamentally used mere common sense in working out his problem. The result is an encouraging volume that may be of real help to hundreds of others.

"The Voice and How to Use It" is a book of speech exercises. Written, doubtless, for a school textbook, it is excellent material for anyone wishing to improve her speech by home practice. After dealing with Voice Control (relaxation, breathing, etc.), it presents exercises for Articulation, for Tone, and for Intonation.

"Your Voice Personality" falls into the general class of those volumes on how-to-be-a-success-by-your-own-efforts, which seem today to have taken everyone by storm. The chief danger of all of them lies, I believe, in swallowing them whole, in burning a joss stick in front of them, so to speak. If we maintain our "separateness," remaining sane, well-balanced, and somewhat humorous, we can in most cases read parts for the help they offer, and skim or skip the rest.

Loraine Osborn in her interesting volume is writing directly to women, or at least more to women than to men. Men go after public speaking courses, she says, and women go after voice training. Both are needed by both, she points out. She is, by the way, an experienced teacher of voice.

A voice that is nasal or monotonous can be trained out of these unattractive qualities into a colorful, resonant "musical instrument." Posture is important as a first step; emotional steadiness (serenity, balance, self-control, etc.) another. There are some eleven tones in one's voice, and many people use only two or three. Enthusiasm, cheerfulness, and, above all, sincerity are qualities highly important to cultivate in the voice; yet while these must come first from the heart, they may be "in the heart" and actually in one's deeds without being expressed in the voice—until special attention is paid to improving the voice.

We hold no brief for the chapter on Magnetism, although part of our quarrel is merely a matter of terms; but we think that many would find helpful the chapters on "Applying for a Position," "Over the Telephone," "Conversation," and "Platform Presence and Dress." "Public Speaking" and "Over the Microphone" have their special interest, also.

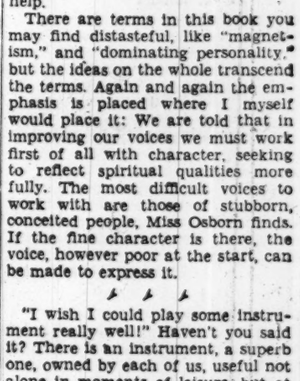
A few general points: Is your voice positive or negative? Positive does not mean strident or feministic, but expressive of the positive, constructive qualities of character, such as encouragement, joyousness, sincerity. Do you "rest" your voice? Talking too much becomes mere gabble, and a beautiful instrument cannot be played well in that unthinking way. Read aloud, not poetry but prose. Get a record made of your voice, if you can, and study it. With the help of, perhaps, some loved one, expose and face any mannerisms you may have, and systematically root them out. If you are like most women, you need to lower the pitch of your voice—not to rumble around in the cellar, forsooth, but to bring out deeper and richer resonance and tone color. Breathing more deeply and quietly, speaking perhaps a little more slowly, with attention to vowels, will help.

There are terms in this book you may find distasteful, like "magnetism," and "dominating personality," but the ideas on the whole transcend the terms. Again and again the emphasis is placed where I myself would place it: We are told that in improving our voices we must work first of all with character, seeking to reflect spiritual qualities more fully. The most difficult voices to work with are those of stubborn, conceited people, Miss Osborn finds. If the fine character is there, the voice, however poor at the start, can be made to express it.

"I wish I could play some instrument really well!" Haven't you said it? There is an instrument, a superb one, owned by each of us, useful not alone in moments of leisure, but at all times, and highly important in interpreting us truly to those around us.

A Wednesday Column

Kickernick
by Freedompoise
SCHOOL COMBINATIONS



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The Home Forum

Going Barefoot

IN THIS part of the world, where even the poor have shoes, it is always good to see a man or woman going barefoot. You think: "Here is somebody who hasn't lost the capacity for simple pleasures. Here is someone who hasn't wholly forgotten his childhood.'

My Lithuanian neighbors are like that, especially the mother. Often during the warm season, when I stop in for a quart of milk or a dozen eggs, I find her outdoors among her vegetables and her flowers, her chickens and her grandchildren—ample and serene as Mother Nature herself. She may be wearing a kerchief over her head, but her feet are bare.

Modern life puts many obstacles in the way of going barefoot, but it also gives us a good opportunity now and then. Wouldn't a visitor from the moon or from some remote region of the earth, seeing our beautifully kept lawns, suppose that they were principally for the luxury of walking barefoot on? And isn't it a little strange that so many of us are content merely to look at the cool smooth green? The man who hasn't mowed his lawn barefoot in the morning, with the dew cool underfoot and the wet grass spraying against his ankles, has something to learn.

SURELY EVERYONE AT some time has walked barefoot through deep moss—the most luxurious of all barefoot experiences. Perhaps you have been traveling for miles along a forest trail, up hill or down. Suddenly the trail passes beneath spacious evergreens, where the ground is covered with soft green "hairy-cap" moss. "Carpet" is a poor word for it, for carpets are not made five or six inches deep. What a joy to throw yourself down in it, to take off your shoes and stockings and stand in it, to stroll about in it.

Yet soft things are not the only good things for the foot to feel. The next place you stop to rest along the trail may be a rocky ledge from which you can look off over the valley. While you are enjoying the view and your shoes and stockings are airing in the sun, your feet will be epjoying the contact with the rough warm granite. You walk about on the rock, just to explore the sensation of roughness and hardness and massiveness. Why shouldn't the foot be familiar with the texture of pine needles, of garden soil, of seashore sand both moist and dry, yes, even of mud? The farmer who plows his field barefoot knows something about the earth that we too well-shod people do not know. And the farmer's boy who goes shoeless all day long—what a variety of impressions his feet experience: clay, loam, sand, pebbles, smooth stone and rough rock, grass, hay, wooden board: wet, dry, cold, hot—all the while that we are walking on nothing but humdrum shoe-leather.

ONE COULD BUILD a philosophy out of going barefoot, a philosophy of reality, of humility, and simple living. Once in a while I see a middle-aged or elderly man sitting on the edge of a children's wading pool in a city park, his shoes and stockings lying by his side, his bare feet in the water. He may not call himself a philosopher, but he must have something of the philosopher about him. It doesn't disturb him that he is among noisy, splashing children. He doesn't seem to mind being accused of doing something childish. Maybe he would prefer to be altogether in the water. But, since that isn't feasible here, he makes the best of what he has. It is just possible, too, that the coolness over his feet is all the more delicious for being localized. What a peaceful and benignant figure he makes as he sits there with bowed head, gazing into the water.

Shoes are useful devices, of course, but with many of us they are unalterable habits and conventions. They are symbols of a civilization that everywhere surrounds and restricts us. The wisest attitude, it seems to me, is not flat submission on the one hand or revolt on the other, but a flexible adjustment. I mean, let us wear shoes when it is desirable to wear them; but, when shoes are unnecessary and cumbersome, let's take them off.

HAVING LEARNED TO go barefoot whenever we can, we might go on to recapture other simple elemental pleasures. Walking in rain, for instance. Running along a country road in cool autumn weather. Lying on one's back on the ground and looking up through tree branches. Sleeping under the stars. Watching the evolution of clouds. Playing in snow. Childish? Yes. But what better way is there for a man to relax than by being a child again? What better antidote to our too sophisticated civilization than the barefoot boy and the barefoot man? Our play is often so serious, our games so strenuous and highly skilled, our amusements so elaborate and expensive. And, all the while, the most refreshing and satisfying pleasures are all around us to be had for the taking.

ROBERT FRANCIS

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By Courtesy of the Provincetown Art Association to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FROSTY MOONLIGHT—PROVINCETOWN: *A Drawing by Dorothy Lake Gregory*

Drowsy Villages of Cape Cod

YOU won't have to wait until you get to the Cape to see sweet villages drowsing under wineglass elms, and little gray houses behind tall hollyhocks. In the long ago (before paint was used to mask wood) sun and storm beat on these little houses and turned most of them to silver-gray. And some were weathered brown, for the sea air paints different woods in different ways. By and by, New Englanders experimented with whitewash, and now hundreds of little houses are white as daisies, and they sit primly behind their little picket fences, with a lilac bush on either side of each front door, and Sweet William marching up the walk.—From "And This Is Cape Cod," by ELEANOR EARLY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

DOROTHY LAKE GREGORY is one of the gifted artists who live in Provincetown, Massachusetts—that old settlement which lies at the tip of Cape Cod. This locality has some magnetic quality which attracts painters and graphic artists. Miss Gregory is one of the outstanding among the latter.

Working in black and white, she presents atmospheric scenes from the life about her and also draws fancifully from imagination. She has illustrated "Early Candlelight Stories" and "Happy Hour Series." Even when Miss Gregory draws from life, depicting a scene such as this one, she endows it with a poetic quality that carries it beyond the mere recording of facts.

In this print we are imaginatively roused by the conversation over the picket fence, by the dramatic approach of the interested neighbor, by the kitten in the foreground. Miss Gregory has gained an impressive effect by silhouetting the figures of the women against the illuminated timbers of the little house.

Once a Bicycle Was A Safety

THE doom of Dobbin was forecast as early as 1877 with the introduction from England of the high-wheel bicycle known as the "ordinary." The invention of the "safety" in the middle '80s marked the beginning of the end of the Horse and Buggy Age.

The ordinary, an improved version of the old English "boneshaker," was a heavy, cumbersome, immensely tall affair, the front wheel sometimes sixty-four inches in diameter, the little wheel in the rear from twelve to sixteen. Another model, infrequently seen, had the small wheel in front. Cemented to the rims were solid rubber tires. The roadster weighed in the neighborhood of sixty pounds, but some of the racing machines were only a third of that weight.

These lofty and unstable vehicles were never much of a success, . . . the smallest obstacle often resulted in a spill, and a header over the six-foot-high handlebars was no joking matter. Yet the facility with which they enabled one to go far afield in a comparatively short time proved an irresistible fascination to many daring young men, who, donning the tight knee pants and ridiculous little skullcaps of the wheelmen's clan, sallied forth on their tall, precarious mounts to the delight of small boys and the admiration of the ladies.

But cycling was too tiring and hazardous a pastime to become really popular until the invention in 1884 of a machine with a "diamond frame" and low wheels of the same size. This was originally known by its English trade name, the Rover, which for a long time was applied to all bicycles of the new style. But the name gradually lost its meaning as the designation of a type and was replaced by the more comprehensive term "safety," though it soon became unnecessary to distinguish between the two types, for after 1890 the ordinary was scarcely to be found except in junk yards and the shops of curio dealers. . . .

The new models of wheels which the manufacturers brought out each spring were as eagerly awaited and as avidly discussed as the new models of motor cars are today. Don't you remember the heated arguments over the respective merits of the Yellow Fellow, the Columbia, and the Rambler? Improvements, such as the coaster brake, appeared with bewildering rapidity, and a bicyclist who rode a wheel more than a couple of years old was considered as old-fashioned as a motorist who drives a Model T Ford.—From "Gone Are the Days," by E. ALEXANDER POWELL. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

White Garden

You might pass by my garden in the day;
There is no flaunt of flame,—not here the bright
Calendulas nor poppies, nor the gay
Bluebells! My garden broods in white.
Alyssum is a pallid thing at noon
And the white glories much prefer to dream,
But with nocturnal blooming of the moon,
One after one, strange story-flowers gleam.

I have a world of fragile laces wrought
In filigree of alabaster metals,
As though from strange far places, blooms were brought
That never knew crude shape of leaves or petals;
And in the evening my white flowers blow,
As cool and pure as drifted fields of snow.

ELIZABETH EVELYN MOORE

The Shah of Persia Visits His Sister

ONE day in the month of June, news ran through the country that his Imperial Majesty the Shah, was going, according to his usual custom, to pay a visit to his sister, the Princess Ezzat-ed-Dowleh. The inhabitants of the village began their preparations to receive him, and on the day of his arrival the entire population, in great excitement, gathered in the public square before the little mosque. . .

By four o'clock in the afternoon all the thoroughfares were crowded, the women standing in front with the men behind them. Laleh chose a place near a large tree, opposite the Princess's palace, and set me astride his shoulders. The streets, always dusty, were sprinkled with water for the occasion. Water had also been splashed against the mud walls, to make them look cool and fresh. The butcher had hung up a few joints of mutton, decorated with field flowers, and himself appeared in his Friday best suit—a short, blue tunic, a fresh white shirt, black trousers, sockless feet in a pair of guiveh, with a round, grey felt hat, which covered his bobbed hair and shaved neck.

The tea-room proprietor covered the space in front of his shop with rugs, placed vases of flowers near each bench and heralded an invitation to all his fellow villagers to free tea and sherbets, in honour of the Shah, from the minute he set foot in the village until his departure. . . .

I looked carefully around, for I knew my father would call upon us to give an account of the ceremony later in the evening. He, during all this time, would be lying upon his wooden platform, called a throne, in his garden, before a cool pool, reading and frightening away swarms of flies with his palm-leaf fan.

Presently a horseman, galloping at full speed, dashed in, jumped from his horse, and ran toward the palace, shouting that his imperial majesty's cavalcade was near! . . .

A loud murmur, such as of mighty waves upon the beach, filled the air.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY!

A pair of white horses, covered with glorious gold embroidery, wearing bejewelled harnesses of massive gold, with high aigrettes of red plumage adorned with precious stones, advanced very slowly; then another pair, and a third. The coachmen were gorgeous in their purple clothes with gold straps all over their shoulders and waists.

In a gold coach, lined with purple velvet, the Shadow of Allah, The Emperor of all the Emperors, reclined on a soft cushion. Four runners, two on each side of the coach, walked on foot—shaters, they were called. They wore purple coats, embroidered with gold, white breeches, and red silk socks and guiveh; . . .

A silence fell on the waiting crowd. The imperial coach stopped at the gate—so did the cavalcade of hundreds of men who brought up the rear of the procession. The door of the coach was opened by a court minister, and the Shah was helped by two high officials to alight. His Majesty was dressed in a coat of grey and orange brocade; under this was a doublet made of a purple shawl, and a leather belt studded with huge diamonds. His trousers were black and his military boots were brightly varnished. His Persian lamb hat, tilted to one side, was adorned by a single diamond as large as an egg! In his hand he carried a walking stick of rare wood, with a single emerald at the top. He was impressive and majestic; black hair, bobbed; black, straight eyebrows and striking eyes; long nose and a dashing, dagger-like moustache. What interested me most was the farangui collar attached to his white shirt by a narow, black tie knotted like an artist's bow. And it was strange, too, that he was wearing, at this summer season, a coat lined with sable! He held his head high, as though the whole world belonged to him. And as a matter of fact, he seriously believed that such was the case, as did most of his subjects.—From "In the Imperial Shadow," by MIRZA MAHMOUD KHAN SAGHAFHI, copyright, 1938, by Doubleday, Doran & Co. Inc.

On a Half-Submerged Peak

CHARLOTTE AMALIE . . . appears to have seen the days of its greatest glory, yet it is surely more charming today in its sleepy way than it ever could have been in the days when it attracted vessels from all over the West Indies. . . .

The town is as picturesque as one could wish. Steep stairs instead of streets climb the hills immediately behind the main street, and the finest residences are on the slopes and summits of these hills. A few minutes' climb up these stairway streets is well worth the effort. The view, as one ascends, becomes increasingly lovely. Soon the whole harbor is laid out before one, and other smaller harbors beyond the nearer headlands. The whole coastline is extremely irregular and one has the feeling that the island itself, with its rounded knobs and foothills sticking out into the sea, is nothing but a half-submerged mountain peak—which is exactly what the Virgin Islands, and, for that matter, most of the West Indies, are. Indeed, if these island peaks be measured from the ocean floor, the West Indies chain forms the greatest mountain range on the earth, for the surrounding waters themselves are more than twice as deep as the loftiest peaks are high.—From "Circling the Caribbean," by TOM MARVEL. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Loyalty without Prejudice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LOYALTY to one's country, whether as a citizen by birth or adoption, is praiseworthy when it includes a law-abiding attitude and desire to co-operate in the general welfare. But when such so-called loyalty becomes bigotry, blinding one to the good in others and leading one to condemn other peoples and nations, it is far from praiseworthy.

Broadly speaking, there are today two schools of thought operating in the affairs of men. One is the desire for friendly international relations; the other, a bigoted nationalism blocking the channels of international friendships and free intercourse between nations. A grave danger attends this form of bigotry in that it engenders unfair prejudices, criticisms, intolerance, and condemnation of others, exercised under a mistaken concept of loyalty to one's own nation and race.

A beginner in the study of Christian Science, who had been reared in an atmosphere of intense class, racial, political, religious, and national hatred, found that one of "the sweet amenities of Love" to be reflected by Christian Scientists in accordance with "A Rule for Motives and Acts," given by Mary Baker Eddy in the Manual of The Mother Church (Art. VIII, Sect. 1), is that "neither animosity nor mere personal attachment should impel the motives or acts of the members of The Mother Church."

As she progressed in the study of Christian Science, motives were revealed to her to be states of mind which frame desire and impel action. Also, she recognized that "mere personal attachment" might mean attachment to traditions and customs, as well as to persons. She began to understand that this rule applied to personal prejudices of all kinds which would occasion judgment based on partiality to person, place, or thing—an unjust judgment—and that adherence to this rule is a restraining force on impetuosity, which so easily regards personal affection or personal animosity as a motive for action.

With this awakening, she experienced a great relief from the burden of prejudices, and as she gained a better understanding of man she enjoyed many noble, admirable, and praiseworthy traits of character which she recognized in those whom she had been taught to despise. The Scriptural text (Malachi 2:10), "Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us?" demanded a new loyalty. Tolerance of another's point of view with its concomitant, true friendliness—that which has not one iota of unfriendliness—gradually dispelled her old concept of loyalty based on traditions centered in personal attachments and enmities.

Today, when wonders of human invention have brought mankind into such proximity that scarcely any two parts of the world are more than a few minutes apart in communication, there is still greater need for bitter prejudice and intolerance to cease. The time is at hand when men should unite in destroying the separating traits of bigotry, greed, self-interest, traditional enmities, and antagonism, and in their stead inculcate friendly intercourse and the desire to understand one another's aims and problems—activities now so ably abetted by radio, cinema, and aircraft. Acquaintance with and friendly intercourse between nations develop appreciation of each other's aims and problems, and in no wise diminish one's loyalty to one's own country and ideals.

To realize the brotherhood of man requires the acknowledgment of one creator as the Father of all. The teaching of Christian Science accords with the statement of St. John (I John 4:8), "God is love," and Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says on page 26 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Jesus' teaching and practice of Truth involved such a sacrifice as makes us admit its Principle to be Love." The instruction, found in the words and deeds of the world's greatest Teacher, Jesus the Christ, is characterized by motives of love for God and man.

How gently the Master rebuked condemnation based on self-righteousness when he said to the accusers of the woman taken in the act of adultery (John 8:7), "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her." He did not condemn the law; he did not authorize violation of it; he only pointed to the unworthiness of any of those accusers to administer it. And, with that great example of humility, consistent with his saying (Matthew 19:17), "There is none good but one, that is, God," he said to the woman (John 8:11), "Neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more." Her ways were contrary to his ideals, but he did not spurn contact with her. He pointed the way to reform. In so doing, was he disloyal to holiness and chastity? No. His action revealed compassion for a weakness common to mankind,—the tendency to fall when tempted.

The fact of the brotherhood of man, through the divine endowment of righteousness, regardless of race or human birth, can be realized, and will be made manifest through the exercise of the "sweet amenities of Love" reflected in human thought. Folly and blindness of heart may retard this state of universal friendliness, but its ultimate realization cannot be thwarted, for, as Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 278): "The government of divine Love is supreme. Love rules the universe, and its edict hath gone forth: 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me,' and 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.' Let us have the molecule of faith that removes mountains,—faith armed with the understanding of Love, as in divine Science, where right reigneth."

Gratitude Over the Air

AN ENGLISH village church with its churchyard and its lych gate, its ancient square tower and no less ancient yews, set in the rolling green of its glebe lands, with cattle grazing at sundown and a tiny river flowing in the dale, is one of the most serenely comforting scenes on earth. . . . I long wanted an excuse to transmit a word-picture of this serene peacefulness, with the simple religious service as the epilogue. America likes famous names and associations, so I thought of Stoke Poges, where Gray's "Elegy" was inspired. But for some strange reason the vicar would not permit a broadcast to America. . . . The loss was made up by another church, at Purleigh in Essex, where the fact of Lawrence Washington's having been the rector, and the restoration of a set of bells donated by him, was enough to arouse some timely interest.

A grander broadcast—and one of the most beautiful I have ever heard—was the dedication service of the restored bell-tower of Boston Parish Church, the famous "Stump"—the only church tower which at the same time serves as a beacon to the sailor at sea.

I was touched when a warden of the church came to my office to offer us this very costly transmission at the expense of the congregation, in gratitude for help which the citizens of Boston, Massachusetts, had given to the ancient church of Boston, Lincolnshire, in restoring . . . the woodwork of the tower. The singing in the great church, and the service of dedication, working up to the point where the long-silent bells once more rang out, as the great beacon flashed its rays out to sea, must have left an unforgettable impression in the minds of anyone who heard the broadcast and realized the implication of the event.—From "Hello America!" by CÉSAR SAERCHINGER. (Boston, Houghton Mifflin.)

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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1938

Rock Relic Has Role In College Life

Spherical boulder upon Vermont campus once was rolled in pathway of giant cataract.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Rolled about for ages in the path of a giant cataract, until it was formed in a perfect sphere, then buried under six feet of rock, subsequently being uncovered by a blast of dynamite when workmen were building the Central Vermont Railway, placed upon a conveyance drawn by a two-horse team and carried in this fashion for more than 100 miles, to its present location in front of the main college building of the University of Vermont in Burlington, the University Boulder is a widely traveled stone. It has also figured in much of the University traditions, has been the object of many delegations from other colleges armed with paint brushes, and is highly regarded by geologists.

A recent examination of the boulder, which is mounted on a concrete foundation in front of the Old Mill, University Building, by Prof. Charles G. Doll of the University Geology Department, shows the venerable stone to weigh more than half a ton, although its diameter, according to Professor Doll's measurements, is only 2.33 feet. Computing the volume of the stone, Professor Doll then arrived at its weight, 1198.763 pounds, by using the average weight per cubic foot of schist, the material of the boulder.

Two Reports Differ

Professor Doll's statistics on the boulder put him in some disagreement with those of Prof. Edward Hitchcock, noted geologist, who mentions the boulder in a book issued by him in 1861 on the geology of Vermont. Whereas Professor Doll identified the stone as schist, Professor Hitchcock called it granite and found its diameter to be 2 feet 4 inches.

Quoting from Professor Hitchcock's book, in the section on pothole citations:

"Another example is in West Hartford on the Central Railroad. This spot is 60 feet above White River, and the pot hole 17 feet deep. From this hole was extracted the beautiful sphere of granite, . . . which the visitor will find lying in front of the college buildings in Burlington, of which we have never seen the equal. Two of them were found; but one was buried in the railroad."

Further information on the discovery of the boulder, which occurred between 1847 and 1849, says that when the railroad workmen found the stone, it was lying with another boulder in the above-mentioned pothole. The other stone was not so perfect, and was left behind.

Geologists say this pothole with its two boulders is evidence of a cataract, which once poured for unknown ages with great force at a height of 60 feet above the present bed of the White River.

Part of College Tradition

Not only is the Boulder admired by geologists and a sign of geologic history in the Hartford territory, but generations of college students have embodied it in the University tradition. In 1908 the Boulder Society was founded, a senior honorary society into which are taken each year the most outstanding men of the fourth-year class as a special distinction. Each year about May 1, Founder's Day exercises are held at the University in honor of Ira Allen, the founder. Part of the ceremony is the Boulder Initiation, held beside the historic stone on the front campus.

Boulder men have the tradition-laden boulder under their especial protection. In recent years a number of delegations bearing paint have left the stone red, white, blue, olive green and a number of other shades. Once a swastika, the Nazi emblem, was used, and the blue and white of Middlebury and the red of Norwich have had their turns. Last and most spectacular painting was done by Norwich students last fall, when gallons of red paint were poured over the Boulder and a number of the University buildings.

Mischievous college students formerly carried the boulder about Burlington, freshman classes trying to lose it and Boulder men having to find and bring it back. For this reason, it was cemented to its present concrete base, where it rests, the veteran of a varied experience starting many thousands of years ago.

Canadian Lead Mounts

During the first five months of the current year the Canadian output of lead totaled 167,300,903 pounds compared with 167,162,552 in the corresponding period in 1937.

Weather

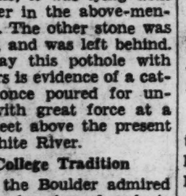
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler tonight; moderate northwesterly winds, fresh off the coast.

All New England: Fair, slightly cooler tonight. Thursday fair.

Atlantic Coast.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds, weather fair tonight and Thursday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	86	Minneapolis	58	86
Bermuda			New Orleans	80	96
Chicago	66	84	New York	72	84
Denver	66	96	Norfolk	74	88
Helena	54	78	Philadelphia	76	86
Kansas City	76	96	St. Louis	80	100
Los Angeles	64	84	S. Francisco	56	62
Miami	84	88	Washington	76	88

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 24.
B—Maximum Aug. 23

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 11:10 p. m., height 11.3 feet.
Thursday 11:40 a. m., height 10.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:02 p. m.

Political Angle Is Hinted In Graves Perjury Case

In Boston Today

Prisoner Seeks New York Trip

First hint that the perjury case against Frederick H. Graves may have political aspects came today from District Attorney William J. Foley.

Mr. Foley was asked by reporters to comment on a published story that Mr. Graves had requested permission to go to New York to locate a woman withess in connection with his case.

"I have nothing to say," answered the District Attorney. "I am not going to get mixed up with the political aspects of this case. This is a pure case of a perjury indictment, which we will prepare the same as any other case. I have assigned one of my assistants, Frederick T. Doyle, to prepare the case."

Mr. Graves was arraigned Monday in connection with his testimony before the Boston Finance Commission and before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick regarding the General Equipment property damage case under former Mayor James M. Curley. He is still in prison in default of $10,000 bail, double surety.

Bigney Loses Council Petition

There is no law requiring that a candidate to the Governor's Council should reside in the district he hopes to represent, Judge James J. Ronan, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, pointed out today in dismissing Robert E. Bigney's petition to restrain the Secretary of State from printing the name of Daniel H. Coakley on the ballot for the primaries. Mr. Bigney had complained that Mr. Coakley does not live in the Fourth District from which both men are seeking the Democratic nomination.

Judge Ronan added that one man could represent every district in the State if he felt so disposed and was able to do so.

Mr. Bigney declared, after the dismissal of his petition for mandamus, that he will appeal to the full bench of the State Supreme Court. He was not deterred from this plan when it was drawn to his attention that the full bench will not be able to decide the case until after the primaries.

School Survey In Somerville

Somerville Aldermen demanded today an immediate survey of alleged unsanitary conditions in public schools and appropriated at the same time $20,925 for new equipment at the Northeastern Junior High School where conditions have been severely criticized.

Alderman Irving Stackpole stated there was little co-operation between the Building Department and school officials with the result that school buildings had leaky roofs, cracked plaster, termites eating through floors, and faulty toilets.

James Parker, Building Commissioner, was ordered to conduct the survey and make a detailed report to Aldermen. His Department was criticized for not completing necessary repairs before the opening of schools, while he claimed a lack of funds. Meanwhile Mayor Lynch prepared plans for a 15 room addition costing $300,000 to the Northeastern School with Federal aid.

36 Newsboys Vie For Scholarships

Thirty-six newsboys of Greater Boston were resting on tenterhooks today as they waited to learn whether or not they had won their struggle to enter college this autumn with the aid of a scholarship award from the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation.

All day they had faced a searching examination of their records at high school, their reasons for wishing to enter college, and their probable ability to make the grade, as evidenced by the self-reliance they have shown in saving money from newspaper earnings, while helping their families.

One by one the boys came before the board of judges in the Trustees' room of the Foundation at 10 Somerset Street.

Announcement of scholarship awards will be available this evening as judges pass their final vote on the 12 successful candidates.

Name Is Changed —Off Ballot

Samuel A. Sampson of Winchester, Mass., whose name—until it was legally changed in April—used to be Sotiros Sampatakos, failed today in his attempt to have the new name put on the ballot for District Attorney for North Middlesex County. The petition for replacement of the name was denied by Judge James J. Ronan of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

The Ballot Law Commission had removed it on the grounds the ballot should contain names and addresses of candidates as they were on Jan. 1 of this year. At that time Mr. Sampson's name was Sampatakos and his residence was in Lowell, Mass., instead of Winchester.

Brookline Police To Take Census

Brookline Police soon will begin the compilation of a comprehensive list showing street numbers of all dwellings, tenant capacity, separate lists of male residents between certain ages for possible military enrollment, and another list which will be the basis for poll tax payers.

The survey will be in charge of Police Chief James W. Tonra who already has forms to be used when the work starts. The information will be used by various city departments including the Police, Assessors, and Registration of Voters Committee. The latter group will use the lists for a master file of voters as a check against "mattress" voting.

Somerville WPA Complaints Aired

Walter J. Moran, Somerville Alderman, sent a protest today to Representative Arthur D. Healey demanding that he rectify "uncomfortable" conditions about which members of the WPA in his city were complaining.

He listed them as follows:

1. WPA workers were not allowed afternoons off when heat was intense.
2. Rest periods were refused workers.
3. Workers were not allowed to take a snack of food when hungry.
4. Workers should work four days a week instead of five.

Mr. Healey could not be reached to comment upon the alleged conditions.

Amoskeag Branch to Resume Manufacture of Worsteds

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 24—Pleasant news came to the residents of Manchester last week when it was announced that the name Amoskeag would again be associated with the manufacture of textiles in that city for the first time in three years.

Since the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company wound up its affairs the extensive manufacturing properties have been owned by Amoskeag Industries, Inc., a local organization formed to bring about orderly liquidation. This organization has succeeded in selling or leasing about a third of the floor space in the plant to more than two dozen diversified businesses.

This diversification has been admirable but the fact that Manchester has a large population of textile workers makes it desirable that employment be found for them. Departing from its policy of not operating the property, Amoskeag Industries has now formed a subsidiary, Amoskeag Worsted, Inc., which will take over and operate the worsted division of the former Amoskeag Manufacturing Company.

The transfer of property will involve 625,000 square feet of floor space and when operations start in about a month employment will be provided for approximately 1,000 textile workers. Manchester money will control the operating company as it does Amoskeag Industries while a minority interest will be held by interests connected with a New York textile selling house which will handle the products.

The worsted division of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company had long been considered one of the most successful units of the plant. If plans mature the new firm may take over additional space and provide additional employment.

Retail Store Wages

The Minimum Wage division of the State Bureau of Labor has taken steps preliminary to the establish-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Exodus of Boys And Girls From Camps Is Begun

Tanned youngsters cram trains on way back to school — Last trickle due after Labor Day.

The New England summer camp exodus started today with the first few hundred sun-tanned boys and girls moving homeward over the lines of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads, with rolling wheels pounding out a rhythmic "back to school, back to school."

Late last June and early July these same youngsters 12,416 of them, according to railroad figures, clambored aboard camp-bound trains to be unloaded at various points in northern New England. Today their faces have lost the look of shining expectancy, displaced by the deep tan of eight weeks in the open.

Tennis rackets, swim suits, sneakers and camp uniforms are being tucked away in suitcases. The last goodbyes are being said by newfound friends and the merry call: "I'll see you next summer" rings out over camping grounds that have become as familiar as home to thousands of youngsters whose parents have found the means to provide them with a summer of active camp life.

By tomorrow, officials of the two lines which handle most of the summer camp traffic estimated, the camp exodus will be in full swing with the peak of the movement coming about Friday and continuing through Labor Day. Most of the camps will take on the appearance of deserted villages after Labor Day, although a few straggling youngsters will still be treking homeward during the Labor Day week.

Most of the campers are bound for points in Greater Boston, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey with a scattered few headed for other places along the Atlantic Seaboard south of New York.

If records of the railroads are barometers of summer camp traffic as a whole, then there were 11.2 per cent fewer children at camp this year than last. Compared with 1936, however, the attendance was slightly improved.

Between now and Labor Day the railroads are scheduled to carry 10,347 youngsters away from the summer camps. At least 2,000 others will be picked up by their parents who will take them to some northern resort for the balance of the vacation season, it is said.

The first sizable groups due in Boston will arrive tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, while small groups will arrive later in the day. Other groups will start moving through Worcester and Springfield tonight in solid trainloads.

State to Build Filling Stations On Merritt Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 24—To keep uncontrolled private operators from destroying the beauty of the Merritt Parkway, and at the same time to meet the demand of motorists for gasoline filling stations along the new road, the State of Connecticut will build its own filling stations there.

William J. Cox, Highway Commissioner, received from the office of Charles J. McLaughlin, Attorney General, this week an opinion holding that he has the legal authority to spend State funds for construction of the filling stations, to be leased to private operators. Mr. Cox will go ahead at once to investigate locations, types, and numbers of stations it may be desirable to build.

In the 18 miles of the parkway completed to date, he plans six filling stations. Details will be subject to approval of the Merritt Parkway Commission, which controls the development of the roadsides.

Hampton Depicts Coming of Whites

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON, N. H., Aug. 24—An Indian tribal dance was dramatically interrupted last night when a runner panted up announcing the coming of white men to the site of Hampton. This re-enactment of a 300-year-old event opened a pageant unrolling the colorful history of the settlement. Titled "The Drama of Winnacunnet" the performance was an important feature in Hampton's tercentenary celebration.

Three members of the cast—which totaled 750—had taken part 50 years ago in the 250th anniversary celebration of the Town.

Another important event was the celebration of Old Home Day.

Hearing Cambridge Subway Proposal

By a Staff Photographer

Ways and Means Committeemen

Left to right: Albert F. Bigelow, Chairman, of Brookline; Henry D. Sisson of Pittsfield; Philip Barnet of New Bedford, members of committee hearing Gov. Charles F. Hurley's proposal to extend the Cambridge subway to relieve congestion at Harvard Square and provide employment. Disposal of the bill brings long-expected prorogation.

Worcester Acts To Place Curbs On Liquor Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24—Although Worcester has been characterized on several occasions by officials of the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission as "the worst city in the Commonwealth" for the disregard of liquor laws, Worcester residents are satisfied that this unflattering designation will no longer be applicable while Roland S. G. Frodigh, newly appointed Chairman of the License Commission, holds that position.

That Mr. Frodigh believes in rigid enforcement was demonstrated when he ordered the license of a local hotel suspended for 30 days following charges of selling after hours. Previous punishments for such offenses were usually warnings or suspension for a few days.

Mr. Frodigh's determination to make all dealers in alcoholic beverages comply with the laws was indicated again this week when he served notice on restaurants serving alcoholic beverages to remove Venetian blinds, curtains and other obstructions from their windows. The notice also included all signs advertising beverages of any kind. This action was based on the discovery of a hitherto unenforced law which precludes the use of curtains that prevent a "clear view" from the sidewalks of the interior of liquor establishments, as well as all advertising signs.

Two Towns Study Power Plants

After a 16-weeks study of municipal and privately owned electric power plants, a committee of Randolph and Holbrook, Mass., citizens prepared today an article in the Town Warrant recommending establishment of a municipal power plant.

Theodore S. Luddington, Chairman, stated information had been secured from several towns regarding successful and economical operation of municipally owned plants and that Reading, Mass., was an outstanding example of the feasibility of the plan. In Reading, he said, the Town plant showed a profit of $85,730 in 1936, and in addition gave free service amounting to $23,864. Furthermore, the entire cost of the plant has been paid from receipts without any burden upon taxpayers. Braintree, Mass., also reported low rates for consumers and $46,000 turned over to the Town Treasurer during the last five years to reduce the tax rate.

Meteorites Acquired: 70

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Smithsonian Institution announced Aug. 24 it had acquired specimens of 70 meteorites in the last year, so that its collection of 700 represents more than half of those reported to have hit the earth. You can tell a meteorite by noting its weight, the Institution said. They are much heavier than the average rock on this earth.

Massachusetts Legislature Debated 2,500 Bills in '38

More than 2,500 bills were considered by the 1938 Legislature which was attempting to prorogue today. As usual many more measures were rejected than those passed. A summary of the Legislature's accomplishments follows:

Approved

State Finance

State budget of $81,579,964.

Continuation of the 10 per cent surtax on incomes to raise $4,500,000 which will be used to lower the state tax from $21,500,000 to $17,000,000.

One year extension of act under which cities and towns may borrow money from State against tax titles.

Continuation of law authorizing communities to borrow money to finance WPA projects.

Extension of the three-cent gasoline tax to April 30, 1941.

Labor and Industry

One year suspension of the 1 per cent employee contribution to unemployment compensation fund and reduction of the waiting period for benefits from 3 to 2 weeks.

Closing of loophole in mandatory minimum wage law through which unscrupulous employers were avoiding payment of minimum wages.

Five-dollar-a-day minimum pay for State Public Works and M. D. C. laborers.

Requirement that 75 per cent of laborers on State highway projects must come from the district in which the projects are located.

Investigation by the Commission on Interstate Co-operation of industrial migration from Massachusetts to other states, and memorial to Congress urging passage of a Federal law prohibiting one state from enticing industries from another.

Prohibition of the selling of merchandise below cost by retailers and wholesalers.

Drastic restriction of "closing out," "going out of business," and "fire" sales.

Requirement that printers bidding for state contracts must pay the prevailing wage rate and operate on a 40-hour work week.

Memorial to Congress in favor of wages and hours legislation.

Government

Permission for all cities, except Boston, to adopt the City Manager-Proportional Representation system of government by referendum.

Allowing the Mayor of Boston to run for re-election, if the voters approve in a 1939 referendum.

Reorganization of the State Department of Mental Diseases.

Extension of the life of the State Milk Control Board to June 30, 1940.

Mandatory written reports by State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission in cases where the Commission overrides local board refusal to grant liquor licenses.

Registration of all voters by 1940 and installation of an identification card system to prevent voting frauds.

Regulation of the practice of optometry.

Authorization for the State Commission on Administration and Finance to obtain plans and cost estimates for a Statehouse addition.

Act making Massachusetts eligible for $31,500,000 in Federal housing grants.

Port of Boston

Enlargement of the membership of the Boston Port Authority from five to seven persons and allowing the Authority to receive annual appropriations up to $100,000, 50 per cent from the City of Boston and 50 per cent from the State.

Establishment of the Division of Waterways in the State Department of Public Works with authority to take over private piers in the Port of Boston and expand port facilities.

Relief and Old Age Assistance

Increasing from $2,000 to $3,000 the equity a needy aged person may retain and still be eligible for old age assistance. The amount over $3,000 must be deeded over to the State.

Increasing from $1,000 to $3,000 the amount of insurance an aged person may retain and remain eligible for old age assistance.

Granting relief agencies access to Unemployment Compensation Commission records.

Memorial to Congress in favor of the Townsend Plan.

Education

Compulsory teaching of the Italian language in public schools upon the request of 25 parents.

Compulsory instruction in the Constitutions of the United States and Massachusetts in teachers' colleges and on the State Constitution in public high schools.

Free university extension courses for disabled World War veterans.

Grants of $250 for higher education to children of mothers who passed on from injuries or sickness received in military or naval service in the World War.

Courts

Repeal of 1937 law extending to the district courts concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior Court over 69 additional types of offenses.

Graduated system of sentence-shortening for inmates having perfect prison behavior records.

Highways and Motor Vehicles

Prohibiting use of "circus" signs by gasoline retailers to attract business.

Exemption of electric wheel chairs from the compulsory automobile insurance law.

Study of the advisability of establishing a merit system of determining compulsory insurance rates.

Suspension of registrations for nonpayment of automobile excise tax.

Excise tax on trailers.

Modification of law under which licenses of drivers involved in fatal automobile accidents automatically lose their licenses. The new law provides for return of license if preliminary examination shows the driver not at fault.

Tightening of State regulation of motor truck transportation.

Public Health

Establishing a 10-year maximum penalty for peddling of drugs.

Completion of the North Metropolitan sewerage system, a $4,500,000 job on which the Federal grant will be $2,025,000.

Gambling

Provision for a referendum by counties on question of continuing legalized betting on horse and dog racing.

Definition of endless chain transactions as lotteries.

Insurance

Prohibition of the use of the words "State," "Commonwealth," "United States" in the title of a liability insurance company.

Restricting insurance companies from reducing an insurance agent's commission on policies which are lapsed after being in effect three years.

Miscellaneous

Requiring State Public Utilities Commission to consider the entire revenue of a railroad in deciding petitions for abandonment of stations or lines.

Borrowing of $300,000 by the City of Boston for its share in construction of an underpass at Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues. A

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Manager Plan Is Being Urged By Four Cities

Cambridge, Northampton, Waltham, Quincy seek change—First two file petitions.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With deadline for filing petitions set at 5 p. m. tomorrow, the cause of Plan E—proportional representation council-manager—form of government was in high gear in four Massachusetts cities today.

First under the wire was Northampton where the Citizens' Committee announced that the necessary 1200 signatures have been certified, guaranteeing the referendum will appear on the Nov. 8 ballot.

Also giving inspiration to her sister communities in the drive for improved local government, the Cambridge Committee yesterday filed petitions bearing 10,000 signatures—more than double the number needed.

In Quincy, William M. Edmonston, Executive Secretary of the Taxpayers Association, reported his committee was working day and night and is confident of filing the 3784 names required before tomorrow night.

Waltham also reported encouraging progress in obtaining the 2000 names required and expected to file before the deadline.

What Plan Provides

The Plan E law, passed by the 1938 Legislature, requires petitions from at least 10 per cent of the registered voters of a city before the question of adopting the "streamlined" form of government can be laid before voters.

The plan provides for election of a city council by proportional representation, to employ a city manager to administer the affairs of the municipality. Besides the manager, the council would choose, from its own membership, a mayor to preside over council meetings and act as chairman of the school committee. It is essentially the same form of government as used in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Largest city so far to seek Plan E is Cambridge where the committee is headed by James M. Landis, former chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, presently Dean of Harvard Law School.

The Committee was jubilant in having succeeded in obtaining so many names although they started without funds and organization only three weeks ago.

One-Fifth of Electorate

"Our signatures," Dean Landis said today, "represent one-fifth of the registered Cambridge electorate. They result from an almost unprecedented wave of popular support for this drive for better government.

"We expect to conduct our campaign without indulging in personalities, or too much criticism of past or present administrations of Cambridge municipal government. We are seeking a modernized, improved form of city government which will give our city officials better implements with which to do their jobs.

"We expect better municipal services, improved civic spirit, and lowered costs to result from the adoption of this simplified form of government as has been the case elsewhere in the cities which have adopted it."

WPA and Parks Give Ring Show At South Boston

"The Greatest on Earth"—in the judgment of hundreds of youngsters in South Boston—gave a matinee today and will repeat tonight at the South Boston Stadium. Under the tents, 800 performers go through acts calculated to draw screams of delight from their schoolmates.

The circus is the "annual" of the WPA and the Boston Park Department, which recruited the "performers" from 67 City playgrounds. Their ages run from seven to 17.

The performances are given in three rings on a stage 125 feet long and 30 feet wide.

All out for the Midway and the Big Show!

Idaho Governor Accepts Maine Potato Challenge

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Governors of Idaho and Maine agreed yesterday to participate in two gubernatorial potato-picking contests, in Maine next month and in Idaho in 1939.

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine challenged Gov. Barzilla W. Clark of Idaho, and he accepted. The 1938 contest will be held in Maine, Sept. 28, in connection with the Aroostook County International Potato-Picking Contest.

Six Days Remain For Registering

Only six days remain after today for residents of Boston to register in order to vote in the State Primary Sept. 20. There is no registration next Sunday, and final day for new voters to register is Wednesday, Aug. 31.

Those who wish to register may do so daily at the Election Department, on the first floor of City Hall Annex, from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m. Night registration, for persons whose names are on the police list of last January but not on the voting list, is available between 6 and 10 p. m. at appointed stations in each of the city's 22 wards.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," featuring Edward G. Robinson and Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Professor Beware," starring Harold Lloyd. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:15. Modern 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Steel Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 8:55, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"Gateway," starring Don Ameche and Arleen Whelan 10 a. m., 1, 4, "Army Girl," with Madge Evans and Preston Foster. 11:20 a. m., 2:20. World premiere of Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree." 7 and 10. Also "Smashing the Rackets." 5:45 and 8:45.

Tremont—

"Life Begins in College," featuring The Ritz Brothers. Also "Jezebel," with Henry Fonda, George Brent and Margaret Lindsay. Continuous from 8:30 to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Irene Dunne in "The Awful Truth." 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Slim," featuring Pat O'Brien and Henry Fonda. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Brookline Village Theater—
Freddie Bartholomew in "Lord Jeff." 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. Also "Non-Stop New York," with Anna Lee. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Uptown—
"My Bill," featuring Kay Francis. 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9:09. Also "Having Wonderful Time," with Ginger Rogers. 2:15, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25.

Strand—
Victor Moore and Vicki Lester in "This Marriage Business." Also "Trouble at Midnight," with Noah Berry Jr. Tomorrow: Ralph Bellamy and Josephine Hutchinson in "Crime of Dr. Hallet." Also "Fight for Your Lady," with John Boles.

Coolidge Corner—
"Wives Under Suspicion," with Warren William, Gail Patrick, and Ralph Morgan 2:05, 5:05, 8:07. Also "Farewell to Arms." 3:48, 6:49, 9:54.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Breakfast for Two," featuring Herbert Marshall and Barbara Stanwyck. Also "Blossoms on Broadway."

Boston—
Neil Hamilton in "Hollywood Stadium Mystery." 10:27 a. m., 12:53, 3:14, 5:32, 7:48, 10:07. Also "Beloved Brat," with Bonita Granville. 9:30, 11:46 a. m., 2:09, 4:25, 6:41, 9:04.

Metropolitan—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers, 9:55 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to New Zealand," Robert Benchley in "An evening Alone." The Archer of "Robin Hood," Katzenjammer Kids cartoon, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Roars." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:15. Also "City Streets," featuring Leo Carrillo and Edith Fellows. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8. Tomorrow: Charles Boyer, Sigrid Gurie and Hedy Lamarr in "Algiers." Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl," with Robert Young, Lew Ayres, Ruth Hussey and Lana Turner.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Texans," with Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett. Fenway: 1:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," with the Mauch Twins. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:35, 8:20. Tomorrow: Martha Raye, Bob Hope, Betty Grable and Jack Whiting in "Give Me a Sailor." Also "Speed to Burn," with Michael Whalen.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
"Lord Jeff," starring Freddie Bartholomew. Also "White Banners," with Claude Rains and Fay Bainter. Daily 3:30 and 7:45.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Northern New Hampshire Jobs Found in State Flood Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURG, N. H., Aug. 24—This small town of less than 1,000 population, at the extreme northern corner of the State, known mostly to sportsmen and as the location of successful potato farming, has suddenly taken on the appearance of a "boom town."

Rooms are at a premium, it is practically impossible to rent a house, new restaurants have been opened, and the Town Hall has been rented for a theater.

About 400 men are working in the town and this number will be increased to 500 shortly. So great is the activity, that many of the newcomers have built camps for themselves and for their families.

The change is the result of construction of a self-liquidating flood control and water conservation reservoir, which will wipe out 2,000 acres of land, in an effort to benefit other thousands of acres here, in the upper stretches of the Connecticut River Valley.

While Federal plans for flood control have been tossed around without any noticeable progress, the State of New Hampshire is carrying out its own program, though perhaps of minor importance, without placing any burden now or in the future on the taxpayers of the State. The program is being carried out through a State instrumentality, the New Hampshire Water Resources Board, and the Board has issued its own bonds to finance the project.

The reservoir at the headwaters of the Connecticut River will be formed by a large earthen dam. During periods when the shed is heavy the gates of the reservoir will be closed, to store up water. During low periods, water will be released, to flow down the river. Owners of private hydroelectric plants along the stream will make payments to the Water Resources Board for use, and the payments, according to estimates drawn up, will be sufficient to cover cost of operation, meet interest on the investment, and ultimately retire the bonds.

The construction of the project will give employment to about 500 men for more than a year. In order to halt possible rush of prospective workers to the site of the project, the men are being hired through the offices of the State Employment Service and not at the job.

Officials, queried as to why similar projects could not be carried out in other parts of the State to form a system of such reservoirs that would be of importance in flood control, replied that it was difficult to select spots where such a plan could be put on a self-liquidating basis. For it is necessary to have sites where sufficient water may be held back at the source of a stream to accomplish flood control, and where it may benefit industries located on the flow.

The plan here at Pittsburg is said to have been drafted with full knowledge of possible Federal flood control projects, so there will be no conflict.

W. Va. Covered Bridge Will Bow to Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The old covered bridge near Sissonville, W. Va., is doomed.

The State Road Commission announced bids will be opened Aug. 23 for demolition work and replacement of the superstructiure by steel.

Romantically inclined residents sighed at the news.

Soloist

Karl Zeise

Who will play with the State Symphony Orchestra at the Brookline Shell tomorrow evening in Haydn's D major Cello Concerto.

Around the Corner

Thames Goes Tropical—Although the weather has been admittedly pretty hot of late, few naturalists expected local New England fauna to be affected as yet. It was therefore something of a surprise, we understand, for Charles L. Silva—out crabbing along the Thames River banks near New London when he brought up an alligator.

It was soon discovered, though, that the 20-inch reptile had escaped a week before from a cage in a nearby yard.

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Stood Century of Storms—For 100 years the copper covering applied with handmade copper alloy nails to the steeple of the Old South Church, has remained as good as new. But insects have no respect for historic shrines. Wood-borers have been at work within the spire of the famous old meeting house, built in 1669 and remodeled in 1729. Under the copper surface applied in 1838 they so weakened the timbers that reconstruction was necessary recently.

When the copper was removed the signatures of the coppersmiths were found on the reverse side of one sheet. They read: "Coperers, Charles Parker Ag'd 22 . . . E. W. Palmer Ag'd 26 . . . 1838."

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The Winner—Mrs. Dorothy Lawrence of Hyde Park no doubt holds the world's record—or something—as far as contests are concerned. For Mrs. Lawrence recently had the unique honor of receiving five prizes in a contest run by a local newspaper for the purpose of advertising various stores. That's all there were; or she'd have received more. For Mrs. Lawrence, it seems, with but one entry, was the only contestant, out of the hundreds who entered, who faithfully complied with all the rules of the contest . . . so the judges decided to reward her plenty!

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Struck Responsive Note—A friend of ours was skimming along in her car down in Cape Cod, and had just passed Cape Cod Canal, when she saw a hitch-hiker who called out her name, "Annice." She stepped on the brake, then began backing up, wondering who in the world knew her down in those parts. But the man was an utter stranger to her. And then like a flash, it dawned on her! The man had called, "Hyannis?"

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Fifty-six Fingers—Now this isn't a joke, and there's no "catch" to it, so you don't have to start figuring out a tricky answer. But seriously, did you know that the famous Seven Dwarfs each had but four fingers on a hand? We thought the man was fooling when he told us; adding that he'd been told Walt Disney saved thousands of dollars just by conserving on the fingers (each movement has to be drawn separately; hence the economy). We haven't the movie with us at the moment, but every picture we've scraped up so far shows but four chubby fingers; just as he said! Of course, if you want to get technical, a hand has but four fingers and one thumb, anyhow, but we mean three fingers and one thumb!

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Bees by the Pound—It's getting almost as easy to buy a pound of bees as it is a pound of honey. J. R. Hepler, Associate Professor of Horticulture at the University of New Hampshire, explained the advantages of "packaged bees" at a special beekeepers' meeting of Farm and Home Week at the University the other day.

The beginner in beekeeping, he declared, will save himself a lot of trouble and a lot of stings by starting out with a convenient package of the insects—probably coming from the South—instead of by buying a strong hive early in the spring.

Call Issued for Dramatists

An opportunity is offered dramaminded residents of Boston's South End to do some research work on their own initiative in digging up historical and other data of community interest suitable for the amateur stage.

Mrs. Katherine Harris, Chairman of the Outer South End Drama Committee, co-operating with the Adult Recreation Project, Works Progress Administration, announces that plans are underway for an extensive experimental program in an attempt to develop local theatricals as an expression of the people in the district. This material will deal with historical and cultural backgrounds, social and economic conditions, hopes, desires, problems, and all those aspects of their lives having intrinsic community interest. From material brought in by the group, selections will be made by the playwriting class of the subject matter they consider appropriate for an initial studio presentation.

Another group in the Outer South End Community Theater, directed by James W. Henderson, hopes to direct plays. They will have an opportunity to show their skill during rehearsals and at actual performances of these neighborhood dramas.

Along with the Chairman, other members of the drama committee who feel that great strides can be made in allowing participants freedom to do their own improvising, and select, write, stage, and direct their own productions are Miss Wilhelmina Crosson, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Robinson, Mrs. Catherine Manning, Mrs. Molly Bell, Mrs. Ruby L. Henderson, Miss Elizabeth Lewis, Mrs. Beulah Hester, J. S. R. Bourne, and Mrs. Elizabeth Mercer.

The committee announces there is a place in the community theater movement for all adults interested in this activity and registration is open to those who visit rehearsals on Monday evenings at 6 Hammond Street when play-directing and playwriting classes are held, and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 11 Windsor Street when all aspects of the stage are studied including make-up, voice, diction, techniques, costuming and lighting..

WPA Work Found Curb Upon Crime In New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Nineteen New England WPA projects, 18 in Massachusetts and one in Rhode Island, are listed by Harry Hopkins, WPA Administrator, as having given "assistance in crime prevention." The projects include inauguration of finerprint and photo-filing systems, construction of rifle ranges for police departments, and modernization and extension of police, fire, and traffic signal systems.

The Massachusetts projects include three in Boston and several in nearby cities. The Boston work covers modernization of a missing persons file, transcribing and filing old records for the Police Department, and codification of data on municipal laws and ordinances applying to the City of Boston. The latter is a completed project.

The Hopkins statement asserts that "asistance in crime prevention is being given by Works Progress Administration workers through more than 100 projects in a number of states."

New England projects, specifically mentioned by Mr. Hopkins follow:

Boston—Modernization of a main file index and a missing persons file in the Bureau of Records, Police Department. Compilation of data regarding municipal laws and ordinances applying to Boston. Indexing and filing old records in the Bureau of Records, Police Department.

Arlington—Measuring and plotting all appliances which have connection with operating fire and police alarm signal systems.

Everett—Indexing, filing and systematizing all police records.

Brockton—Modernizing and filing old police records.

Revere—Repairs to police station, including equipment of new rifle range. Construction of garage and further improvements and addition to police station. Preparation of new file of records in public office of Police Department.

Somerville—Installation of underground conduit for police and fire alarm signals in certain areas.

Newton—Testing and repairing fire and police signal boxes.

Malden—Modernization of police records and reports and inauguration of fingerprinting and photo-filing system.

Winthrop—Indexing and completion of police records file and inauguration of fingerprint and photo file system.

Woburn—Modernize police files and inaugurate fingerprinting and photo-filing system.

Worcester—Codification of City Ordinances and City Charter.

Gardner—Construction of shooting gallery at police station.

Leominster—Construction of shooting gallery at West Street police station.

Newburyport — Extension and renewal of police, fire, and traffic signal systems.

Bristol, Rhode Island—Preparation of new file of records for Police Department.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:15 **WEEI** "Living History": dramatic sketch based on the rise and fall of the Federalist Party.

8:30 **WEEI** Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Cappy Barra Harmonica Ensemble, guests; Joan Edwards, soloist; Modernaires, quartet. First performance of Belle Fehrstock's "Cafe Society."

8:30 **WBZ** "Henry Brocken," adaption of Walter de la Mare's play by Patrick Riddell, British radio dramatist; original music by Armstrong Gibbs, British composer.

8:30 **WNAC** Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra; Jack Leonard and Edythe Wright, soloists. Featured session of "The Blues," improvisation by the band.

9:00 **WNAC** "Town Hall Varieties": Colonel Stoopnagle in thumbnail sketch of "Gang Busters"; Merry Macs, popular song group; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.

10:00 **WEEI** "Word Game," with Max Eastman; professional linguist among five contestants.

10:00 **WAAB** DeMaupassant's "The Necklace," Federal Theater drama.

10:30 **WBZ NBC** Minstrel Show, with Gene Arnold, interlocutor; return season of this old time form of entertainment, one of the few programs of its type on the air.

10:30 **WAAB** "Melodies from the Skies": Edna O'Dell, soloist; "Four Shades of Blue," quartet; chorus; Harold Stokes's Orchestra. Featuring review of Cole Porter's music.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
6:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell": news	"Who Sang It?": vocalists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport radiocast
6:15 The Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:30 "March of Games"	"Don Winslow" sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Rakov's Orchestra		Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
7:00 Baritone recital	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Buccaneers": music
7:15 Piano recital	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Rollini Ensemble	"Lady Parade"	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
7:30 "Living History"	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"		Dance orchestra
8:00 "Gang Busters": dramatic sketch	"Midweek Function": swing music	"One Man's Family": dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase" "Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster" "Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; guests	"Henry Brocken"; Patrick Riddell drama on	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.; vocalists	Tommy Tucker's Orch. Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Varieties": music "Cottage Hawaiians"
9:00 "Meet the Champ"	de la Mare play	"Town Hall Varieties":	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "History in Action"
9:15 "Meet the Champ"	"Silhouettes in Blue":	Col. Stoopnagle; music	"Novelty Choir"	
9:30 "Blue Velvet": soloists; orchestra	vocalists; orchestra	"For Men Only": vocalist; orchestra; guests	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:45	Network program		Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
10:00 "The Word Game"	Ernest Gill's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Musical	De Maupassant's "The	Dance orchestra
10:15 Max Eastman	Ernest Gill's Orch.	Class and Dance	Necklace": drama	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	"Three Quarter Time"
10:45 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	Amateur Night in Harlem: variety
11:15 Count Basie's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Charley Eckel's Orch.	
11:30 Eddie Duchin and	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Shep Fields's Orch.	Amateur Night in Harlem: variety
11:45 orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Shep Fields's Orch.	

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Talk; Almanac	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Almanac; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Arthur Godfrey	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; orch.;	Talk; "Variations"	Merry-Go-Round	Anne Nigro, pianist
9:45 Bachelor's Children	soloists; news	"The Mystery Chef"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Melody Time"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Jerry Sears's Orch.	"John's Other Wife"; sk	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Gloom Chasers"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Gloom Chasers"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Mixed quartet
11:15 Song Shop; organ	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Frank Roberts, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Concert Hall"	Instrumental ensemble	Musical Early Edition	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Manhatters"; orch.	News commentator
12:00 "Accent of N. E."	News; feature; weather	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Commentator	report; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	News; music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	Denver Darling and his	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	"Hum and Strum"	Trail Blazers	"Bert and Bob"; songs
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	Glenn Darwin, baritone	"Signor Carmello"	Joyce Trio; orchestra	"Sweet Music"
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	Household talk	Red Sox vs. Chicago	Concert Band
2:15 Enoch Light's Orch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	baseball game	Concert Band
2:30 "Southern Cruise"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	Red Sox vs. Chicago	"Federal Theater
2:45 "Southern Cruise"	Hymns of All Churches	Concert Internationale	baseball game	Presents": drama
3:00 U. S. Army Band	Light opera selec-	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Red Sox vs. Chicago	Barbara Jean, songs
3:15 U. S. Army Band	tions; H. Sanford's Or.	"Ma Perkins"	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Ray Block's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orch.	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Here Comes the Band"	Sport reports
3:45 Ray Block's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orch.	"The Guiding Light"	Red Sox vs. Chicago	Sport reports
4:00 "Employment Over	"Newsy Views"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Red Sox vs. Chicago	Sport reports
4:15 40": talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch	Club Matinee: variety	"Happy Jack," songs	Red Sox vs. Chicago	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	baseball game	Sport relay
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"; news	"Men of Harmony"	Sports reports	Sport relay
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	Nature Study program	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sports reports	Studio speaker
5:45 News; music	Elvira Rios, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Tennis finals	Dance Revue; pol. talk	Sport comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Pol. talk; Tango	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Time"; music	Lowell Thomas, news	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Sports reports	"Dusty Rider"
7:00 Baritone recital	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Dusty Rider"
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Political talk	Joe Frasetto's Orch.
7:30 Del Casino, songs	Political talk	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Song Pictures"	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Dance orchestra
8:00 Dramatic sketch	"Stepping Ahead With	Vallee Hour: Frank	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	"The Woodcaster"
8:15 Dramatic sketch	America"; speakers	Craven; Erie Biere;	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	Jack Ward
8:30 Doris Rhodes	"Port of Missing Hits"	Ethel Merman; Lillian	"The Green Hornet":	Jerry Lee, songs; orch.
8:45 News comment	"Port of Missing Hits"	Setianni	dramatization	Joe Britain's Orch.
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	Pulitzer Prize Play:	Toronto Promenade	Billy Lossen's Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour	Eugene O'Neill's	Symphony Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour	"Strange Interlude."	Toronto Promenade	George Olsen's Orch.	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour	Part II	Symphony Orchestra	George Olsen's Orch.	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00 "Essays in Music";	"People I Have Known";	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	"Press Time"; news-	Dance melodies
10:15 concert orchestra	variety program	Kirsten Flagstad; Pres-	paper game; music	Irving Deutch, tenor
10:30 "Americans at	"People I Have Known";	ton Foster; Olympe	Concert Revue; soloists;	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:45 Work"; interviews	variety program	Bradna; chorus; orch.	chorus; Harry Weber's	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Orchestra	"Lullaby Time"
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Lossen's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:30 E. Duchin's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Shep Fields's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 E. Duchin's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Shep Fields's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Aug. 25

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

AUGUST SALE
Furs
Cloth Coats
Suits
STEELE-LITVIN
380 Boylston Street
BOSTON

Furs by Vengroff
Brookline's Most Fashionable and Largest Fur Salon

Black Russian Persian
REGULARLY $475
August Price $325
The aristocrats of all-occasion furs—smart, slenderizing models.
Values never offered before.
other fur coats every description $55 up
1374 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.

Dear to you—*but* far away!

But—*are they* so far away?

Is there someone dear to you but far away — someone with whom you enjoy talking? Almost instantly you can be together — laughing — talking — exchanging news. You can enjoy a visit so personal and real that if you close your eyes, it seems as though you are both in the same room.

The cost of such a visit by telephone is only 40¢* for 116 miles. 25¢* — 30¢* — 35¢* are small sums but they too take you a long distance by telephone.

Tonight — or any night after 7 and all day Sunday out-of-town telephone rates step way down in cost. Surprisingly little money will take you a surprising distance.

Ask long-distance operator about these thrifty rates. Enjoy those dear to you, wherever they may be.

• • •

*3-minute station-to-station rate evenings after 7 and all day Sunday.

116 mile journey only 40¢*

Evenings after 7 and all day Sunday you can enjoy a telephone visit with people 116 miles away for only 40¢*. For example

BOSTON *to*

BENNINGTON, VT.	PORTLAND, ME.
CLAREMONT, N. H.	WHITE RIVER JCT., VT.
PITTSFIELD, MASS.	LENOX, MASS.

*3-minute station-to-station rate.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

HERE AND THERE IN BOSTON SHOPS

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the time of the year when all the mothers in the land with little Horaces who are about to leave home for their first day at school, are wondering about the type of outfit he should be wearing. Now this is a most auspicious occasion, you realize, and even though you'll find later on that he much prefers his oldest blouse and dungarees that will make him forget all about those parental warnings that had to do with keeping his clothes clean, he'll want the first day to be pretty much of a dressed-up affair!

However, he isn't going to want to put in an appearance wearing anything that the rest of the gang will think queer in any way. . . . So it behooves you to see that you outfit him in something slightly swagger and definitely boyish. And we suggest as the answer to these requirements, one of Filene's cunning (but never let him know that we said it!) little Eton suits. They're up on the third floor, and sell for $3; just to let you know that you aren't going to have to part with a lot of money in order to make him look well dressed. Which, incidentally, is a real buy, if you ask us; and most timely. The tricky little Eton jacket, with its pockets that'll hold all of his junk that he finds necessary, and the short little shorts are of flannel. The blouse (which you must call a "shirt" in his presence; we're warning you) or rather the blouses, for you rate two with each suit, are of broadcloth. The blue one has the open, sports type collar, and the white is in the true Eton manner as far as the neck is concerned. The sizes take care of little boys who are ready for kindergarten, or the first grade. That is, a size they call 6X is the largest size, but this ought to fit a youngster that's pretty big for his age! And they come in either blue or brown.

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A Handy Device For Setting Hair

Things dash along at such a pace these days that women even try their best to do away with sitting under a drier at times, and "set" their hair at home. The idea being that while things are getting under way, they can be going about their various household chores. But the average woman has a pretty bad time when it comes to doing things to her hair . . . at least successfully. And that's where the new Presto-Matic automatic curler that you can get at Hovey's comes in . . . for this simplifies things and brings the whole problem right down to a minimum. Just a few seconds and you have your curl all wound up, just by opening the curler and rolling the hair up into a curl. Push a button and you release the hair, allowing you to put a hobby pin in and hold things in place. You use the curler for all the curls . . . that is we mean you don't leave the curler in the curls; which leaves you with much air space, and the curls dry much quicker. And they make very natural looking ringlets. In the notions department for 50c, which incidentally usually reveals some gadget we've been looking for!

♪♪♪

Matching Make-up To Fall Fashions

New York and Paris say "lots of orchid and purple and violet shades in the new fall clothes" (in fact there's one marvelous shade called "immodest violet," which is just a shade more vivid than violet, that promises to go over big!) and these colors naturally demand a change in make-up. Helena Rubenstein takes the matter in hand with a color called "Orchid Red." With it she recommends her new Champagne Rose face powder, and matching nail polish, etc. At the salon at 77 Newbury, or her departments at Slattery's, Plotkin Bros., Filene's and Jordan's, and so on. The items are a dollar each for the smallest sizes.

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A Few Suggestions On Winter Coats

In looking for your winter coat at famous August prices . . . don't forget that Kennedy's, at the corner of Summer and Hawley Streets have grand buys. This idea of having whole sleeves made up of fur that matches the collar is having quite a play now, and they have some good looking models for as little as $58. The rich looking sleeves and collars may be of squirrel, dyed skunk, or blended cross fox . . . still the same price!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Column

Women in Offices

By 1930, the number of women office workers outnumbered men, with 51.5 per cent of the total.

Amusements

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Wellesley Hills AIR-CONDITIONED
Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., 2:30 and 7:45 p. m.
Freddie Bartholomew—Mickey Rooney
"LORD JEFF"
Lloyd Douglas' "WHITE BANNERS"

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47 St. Evgs. 8:45—50c to $3
Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2

Irving Berlin's
"ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND"
Tyrone POWER • Alice FAYE • Don AMECHE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 'Til 1 p.m.
ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45 St. W. of B'way.
Air-cooled. Evgs. 8:40 No Perf. Mondays.
Mats. Weekly: Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Mail Orders.

New Englander Sought to Act Part of 'Johnny Appleseed'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24—Someone to play the part of "Johnny Appleseed" in the pageant to be staged by the New England Apple Festival, Inc., in the week of Oct. 2, is being sought by the management of the festival.

More than a century ago, John Chapman spread apple culture through New England and on into the South and West, earning the name of "Johnny Appleseed." The apple festival, which is planned mainly to focus attention on the quality of New England apples, will also honor his memory.

The man who will play the part of "Johnny Appleseed" will be selected through a contest in which New Englanders take part. Jesse H. Buffum, festival manager, stated that entry requirements are a letter incorporating the entrant's idea of the importance of apple growing in New England, and a snapshot of himself. Judges will include Booth Tarkington, author; Robert Frost, poet; Gov. George A. Aiken of Vermont, and Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger of Harvard University.

Lehr M. Knowles of Fostoria, Ohio, has joined the staff as director of production. The pageant, with a cast of over 1000, will be an outdoor spectacle in which the times of "Johnny Appleseed" will be pictured.

Controversy over the birthplace of John Chapman seemed to be definitely settled recently in favor of Leominster, Mass., with the discovery of records mentioning his birth on Sept. 26, 1774.

The records, three in number and written in the queer script and phraseology of the pre-Revolutionary days, were found by Miss Florence Wheeler, Librarian of the Leominster Public Library, among some ancient church records hitherto overlooked by those interested in the subject of "Johnny Appleseed." These records are the first authentic documents of their kind, according to Miss Wheeler and those who have assisted her in her three years' search to substantiate Leominster's claim to "Johnny."

When the claims of the Festival organizers were challenged from various sources Mr. Buffum talked with Miss Wheeler, and intimated that somewhere there must be documentary proof to either prove or disprove Leominster's claim. They then began digging into every old record that could be found in Leominster, with the resultant discovery of the records.

Asleep to Tune of a Voltage Lullaby

Electric Crib Blanket Is Automatically Regulated at Even Heat

Summary of Legislative Bills in '38

(Continued from Page 9)

Federal grant of $530,000 was obtained.

Reduction from 4½ to 4 per cent penalty interest rate on unpaid taxes.

Abolition of breach of promise to marry suits.

Legislation requiring persons filing signatures on initiative petitions to swear under penalty of perjury as to the validity of the signatures.

Graduated system of prison term reduction for good behavior records.

State supervision of Morris Plan and similar loan banks.

Grading of eggs into four legal sizes, peewee, small, medium, large.

Strengthening of the sale of securities laws to bring under State supervision oil and mining royalties.

Elimination of the Civil Service rule allowing provisional appointments to become permanent after six months.

Construction of pressure tunnels and syphons to cost $14,500,000 under a PWA grant to bring Quabbin Reservoir water to the Metropolitan District.

Codification and revision of Boston building laws.

Investigations Ordered

Limitation of the amount of savings bank life insurance which may be purchased on one life.

Extension of the Workmen's Compensation Act to include several hazardous industries.

Revision of assessments on cities and towns within the Metropolitan districts using the Metropolitan sewerage and water supply systems.

Improving the civil service system.

Alleged Civil Service Law violations by the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Advisability of eliminating permanently the 1 per cent employee contribution to the unemployment compensation fund.

Sewerage disposal problems of the North and South Metropolitan districts.

Development of the East Boston Airport as a possible terminus for a trans-Atlantic air service.

Reapportionment of the Representative, Senatorial, and Councilor districts.

Merit system of establishing compulsory automobile insurance rates.

Problems of youth and the advisability of establishing State conservation camps for relief of youth unemployment.

Fall River property claims of the Pocasset branch of the Wampanoag tribe of Indians.

Continuation of the study of the problems of the State Department of Mental Diseases.

A study of the needs of the Chelsea Soldiers Home by a legislative commission.

Rejected

Government

Constitutional amendment to establish a unicameral legislature.

Popular election instead of gubernatorial appointment of members of the State Public Utilities Commission, the Board of Public Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway, and the State Racing Commission.

Abolition of the Executive Council and opening of the meetings to the public.

Appointment of the Boston Police Commissioner by the Mayor of Boston rather than the Governor.

Immediate redistricting of the Representative, Councilor and Senatorial districts.

Permission to the Legislature to submit question to the people on a state-wide referendum.

How Gas Tax Surplus Will Be Distributed

The $5,000,000 unexpended balance in the gasoline tax fund to be distributed to cities and towns of Massachusetts under terms of the Republican bill, which Governor Hurley signed yesterday, will be divided county by county as follows:

County	Amount
Berkshire	119,350
Bristol	307,850
Dukes	13,100
Essex	514,550
Franklin	56,500
Hampden	387,650
Hampshire	62,400
Middlesex	1,051,200
Nantucket	9,100
Norfolk	462,350
Plymouth	193,400
Suffolk	1,281,150
Worcester	469,700
	$5,000,000

Power to the Supreme Judicial Court to remove Mayors on charges brought by the Attorney General and increase in power of the Attorney General to combat crime.

Abolition of the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission.

Restriction of lobbying activities in connection with House and Senate work.

Investigation of charges made by Leland C. Bickford, editor of the Yankee Network News Service, that legislators could be bought for $100 down to a pound of tea."

Establishment of a censor of magazines, etc., in the office of the Attorney General.

Establishment of a State commission to regulate motion pictures.

Reorganization of the State Department of Public Safety and the Metropolitan District Commission.

Extension of hotel, restaurant, and night club sale of liquor to 1 a. m. Sundays. The present limit is 12 midnight Saturdays.

Taxation

Two per cent sales tax for welfare expenses.

Chain store tax.

Limitation of real estate taxation to $25 per $1000 valuation, and $32 limit.

Permission to real estate taxpayers to make monthly tax payments, instead of semi-annual.

Taxation of savings bank life insurance banks at same rate regular insurance companies are taxed and establishment of $5,000 limit on the amount of this insurance one person may hold.

Constitutional amendment for a graduated State income tax.

Broadening of the State income tax base.

Public Utilities

Requiring electric light companies furnish free bulbs. The Supreme Judicial Court ruled the bill unconstitutional.

Elimination of numerous barriers to municipal ownership of lighting plants.

Investigation of the relations between the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and its holding companies.

Requirement that the Boston Consolidated Gas Company may purchase gas from the Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, its affiliate, only at a price not greater than the latter's manufacturing cost.

Public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Public Health

Repeal of compulsory vaccination.

Establishing compulsory blood tests for persons contemplating marriage.

Installation of sewerage treatment works in the Merrimack Valley.

Public health insurance system.

Gambling

Two initiative petitions for repeal of horse and dog racing.

Increase in State tax on dog racing and increase from $400 to $1,000 a day in horse track license fee.

Establishment of a State Lottery.

Legislation prohibiting State officials and legislators from accepting positions at race tracks.

Courts and Crime

Repeal of three-quarters salary pension for judges retiring after reaching 70 years of age.

Abolition of capital punishment.

Extension of jury service to women.

Establishment of six-member juries for civil cases.

Transfer from the Governor to the Supreme Judicial Court power to appoint and remove its Reporter of Decisions.

Removal or impeachment of Judge Arthur P. Stone of the East Cambridge district court for part he played in the release of Howard Long, later convicted of degeneracy murders.

Establishment of capital punishment as a penalty for degeneracy crimes.

Increase from 31 to 41 the number of Superior Court judges.

Appointments of public defenders for defendants in various criminal cases.

Popular election rather than gubernatorial appointment of judges.

Establishment of a $10 fee for persons demanding civil jury trials.

Salary increases for judges of district courts who retire from private law practice and for clerks of these courts. Total cost more than $350,000.

Education

Repeal of the teachers oath law.

Establishment of a State University.

Proposal to authorize the nine state teachers college to grant A.B. and A.M. degrees.

Increase in compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16 years.

Repeal of the law providing free transportation of children to parochial and other private schools.

Program providing $16,000,000 State aid to local communities for equalization of education.

Exemption from provisions of the flag salute law for children who for religious reasons cannot take the oath.

Radio

Establishment of a State Radio Commission.

Extension of the laws of libel to cover statements made via radio.

Leasing a portion of Mt. Wachusett to the Colonial Network for experimental work in a new field of broadcasting.

Labor and Industry

Ratification of the proposed Federal Child Labor Amendment.

Abolition of the State Labor Relation Board.

Establishment of a State fund for workmen's compensation.

Revision of workmen's compensation law to provide benefits from day of injury rather than after one week from injury date.

Reduction from three weeks to one week the waiting period before unemployment compensation benefits begin.

Incorporation of labor unions, and prohibition of the latter to make financial contributions to political campaigns.

State regulation of private employment agencies.

Elimination of local ordinances preventing the practice of peaceful picketing by organized labor.

Increased salaries for the Associate Commissioners of Labor and Industries.

Prohibiting sale in Massachusetts of goods made by child labor.

Survey of the number of married women in industry.

Mandatory conspicuous marking of foreign-made goods and ample notice of the country of origin in any advertising of the merchandise.

Civil Service

Proposals to widen greatly the scope of civil service in State and local government.

Abolition or reduction of veterans preference in civil service, which now amounts to 30 per cent on examinations.

Prohibiting future appointment to civil service positions of married women whose husbands are earning sufficient to support them.

Extension of civil service protection to uniformed members of the State Police or retirement of the men on half pay at the end of 20 years' service.

Autos and Highways

Initiative petition for repeal of compulsory automobile insurance and establishment of a financial responsibility system.

Flat rate system of automobile insurance, referendum on repeal of compulsory insurance.

Increase from $35 to $100 fine for drunken driving.

Whipping post penalties for drunken drivers.

Revision of the manslaughter law to establish as manslaughter killing of a person by a drunken driver.

Increase in fines for parking violations in Boston.

Establishing April 1 as the date for reregistration of automobiles instead of Jan. 1.

Setting a 50-mile-an-hour automobile speed limit by law instead of by the present State regulation.

Proposal to require installation of 50-mile-an-hour speed governors on all automobiles.

Lighting of State highways.

Registration of bicycles.

Authorization of cities and towns to install parking meters.

Licensing of overnight, vacation and trailer camps.

Constitutional amendment to prohibit diversion of gasoline tax revenue to purposes other than highway construction and maintenance.

Transfer from Boston to the State cost of financing the annual operating deficit of the East Boston vehicular tunnel.

Banks and Business

Reduction of interest rate on small loans, now 2¾ per cent per month maximum.

Limitation of mortgage interest rate to 5 per cent.

Extension of state supervision of small loans to include loans up to $1,000, instead of the present $300 level.

Relief and Old Age Assistance

Reduction of the eligibility age for old age assistance from 65 to 60 years.

Double old age assistance benefits for blind needy aged.

Establishment of system under which sons or daughters of needy aged would be forced to contribute to the latter's support on a graduated scale based on earnings and dependents.

Repeal of the "support of parents" clause in the old age assistance act.

Creation of a production, employment and relief board with a $10,000,000 fund to hire unemployed in state-operated industries. A Socialist Party proposal.

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Electric Crib Blanket Keeps Youngsters' Toes Comfortable

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 24—If invention of electrical apparatus especially designed for use in the nursery continues, lullabies of the future may be expected to contain reference to kilowatts and voltages. General Electric engineers have perfected the electric crib-blanket, complete with drawstrings.

The new device, operating at low voltage and equipped with bedside control box, measures 27 by 52 inches. It can be obtained in the traditional blue and pink, and is reversible. The drawstrings permit its fastening to a crib.

It was just about a year ago the first automatic electric blanket for comfort-seeking adults was devised. Development of a crib blanket was in answer to innumerable requests by parents who had discovered or read about the larger device. Both type blankets are fully automatic in that they adapt themselves to changing weather conditions and maintain a pre-set temperature level. Despite the wiring contained in the double thickness, either blanket can be laundered easily and is shockproof when wet. It precludes the use of several blankets to insure sufficient warmth, thereby removing a notable cause of restlessness.

The thermostat in the bedside control box can be set to operate anywhere between 60 and 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Once the desired temperature is set, no current will flow if the room temperature remains constant at that setting, and the room temperature can go down 3 degrees, yet bed temperature will remain constant as the thermostat clicks the current off and on.

The ordinary 115-vote house current to which the blanket is connected is reduced to 18 volts before it passes into the blanket wiring, and the transformer isolates the device from the higher voltage. If the transformer did not operate properly the comforter circuit would pass through a fuse, which would blow, cutting off the flow of current to the control box.

There are other safety features involved which have been carefully foreseen by the engineers. If the blanket temperature rises accidentally 12 degrees above body temperature, the current automatically shuts off. If the voltage rises accidentally above 23 volts, the current ceases to flow. The designers point out that an individual can handle the bare wire through which a 20-volt current is passing and have practically no sensation. The electrically operated toy train uses 16-volts and causes no discomfort to a child when the train is handled. Before its introduction, the crib blanket was thoroughly tested for safety and performance under all laboratory and home conditions.

Legislature on Final Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

nearly $82,000,000; and the highest State tax in history, $17,000,000.

To the taxpayers this means that every city and town must pay more taxes to the State this year and in most cases the already excessive tax rates of communities will be accordingly increased next year, according to the Governor and some Republican leaders.

Probably the most progressive bill passed by this session of the Legislature was the bill to permit all cities, except Boston, to adopt the City Manager-Proportional Representation system of municipal Government under local referendum.

Important bills to come before the Legislature, all of which were defeated, are: the 2 per cent sales tax to provide additional revenue to cities and towns for welfare; a measure providing public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway, and two initiative petitions for repeal of horse and dog racing. The first two measures, sales tax and the elevated bill, are expected to come before the Legislature next year.

Subway Debate

Detailed arguments for and against the Cambridge subway before the Ways and Means Committee were as follows:

Mayor Lyons of Cambridge, speaking for the subway, estimated its actual cost at $4,850,000. Forty-five per cent would come from the PWA and 55 per cent would be borrowed from the RFC by Cambridge.

Mayor Lyons said that the project would give work to 2,500 Cambridge citizens for 18 months; that it would enhance the real estate values in Cambridge; and that it would lessen the Elevated's financial burden.

Rentals to be paid by the "El," the Mayor claimed, would be no real burden, as they would be offset by increased revenues and lower operating costs.

In opposition to the subway the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce sent the following letter to the Ways and Means Committee:

"We wish to protest with all the force at our command against favorable action upon the Cambridge subway scheme contained in the last-minute message by the Governor. A less meritorious and more unfair proposal would be difficult to imagine.

"Here is a scheme which in its essential characteristics is a local scheme, for the benefits would be almost exclusively enjoyed by Cambridge. Yet, in distribution of the cost, after deducting the Federal grant, over 90 per cent would be assessed on 13 cities and towns other than Cambridge.

"If any city or town wishes to build a subway as an unemployment relief measure, let it proceed as Boston did in constructing the Huntington Avenue subway, namely, absorb the entire cost beyond Federal grants.

"The proposal as submitted, displayed evidence of insufficient study. Your Committee should not be asked to give consideration to it at this late date. We respectfully urge its rejection."

Preliminary to prorogation, the Legislature this afternoon by a vote of 172 to 17 passed a measure permitting the Metropolitan District Commission to spend $14,500,000 in constructing pressure tunnels to improve water channels from the new Quabbin project.

Passage was voted in anticipation of a PWA grant for the project. Governor Hurley had asked for the approval, but it had been opposed by Henry Parkman, Jr., Boston corporation counsel.

Montreal Selected As Model 'Pet' City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has decided to use Montreal as an example to United States cities, and is drafting a model ordinance to govern pet shops based on Montreal Bylaw 432, according to J. W. S. Vandeleur, General Manager of the Montreal branch of the Society.

A letter from the Executive Vice-President of the American Society was received requesting a copy of the Montreal bylaw, to be used in formulating new recommendations for the societies in the United States.

Amoskeag Plans To Resume Work In Worsted Plant

(Continued from Page 9)

ment of regulations covering women and minors employed in the retail store business of the State. A special board representing the industry, the employees, and the general public will conduct hearings and make a study of the industry and then will submit its report which will be the basis of a code covering the industry. Attorney Robert F. Griffith of Nashua will serve as Chairman of this Board.

The State Minimum Wage Division already has about a half dozen codes in effect covering several thousand women and minors employed in such industries as clothing and accessories, hosiery and knit goods, laundry, restaurant, and beauty shops. Since State minimum wage activities have been upheld by the United States Supreme Court the New Hampshire division has been drawing up mandatory codes as compared with previous voluntary codes.

Last winter the division conducted a study of the shoe industry but nothing has come of it to date, and this has resulted in political criticism from the Republican gubernatorial candidate, Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney. This code, if it had been adopted; would have been the most far-reaching of any established by the Division. Some time ago the stand was taken by the Division that action on this particular code would be delayed pending the outcome of Federal wage and hour legislation.

* * *

Farm Week

Last week was a big one for the rural folks of New Hampshire. They took over the campus of the University of New Hampshire for the annual Farmers and Homemakers' Week and the activities of 4-H Clubs at Camp Carlisle. While the farm men attended sessions of various agricultural organizations, including the Poultry Grocers' Association, Orchardists' Association, and Cattle Owners' Association—the women took in sessions devoted to homemaking, and the young folks at Camp Carlisle took part in various competitions in conjunction with 4-Club activities.

Museum to Hold Joint Benson And Tarbell Exhibit

From Nov. 15 through Dec. 15 the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will hold a special joint exhibition of the works of Frank W. Benson and the late Edmund C. Tarbell. Their names have been linked in many ways.

Born in the same year, of New England parents, they passed their student days together, first at the School of the Museum and later, abroad, at Julien's Academy.

Returning to the United States they took adjoining studios, and in 1890 they both became teachers of painting and drawing at the Museum School, where they taught for more than 20 years. They joined the same societies and participated in the same artistic manifestations. For years they have been leaders of the "Boston School," and their influence has spread far and wide, through both their own work and that of a long list of distinguished pupils.

The exhibition will be a retrospective display, embracing all periods of their careers. Benson will be represented by oils, watercolors, sepia drawings, etchings and drypoints; Tarbell by portraits, landscapes, interiors and figure pieces in oil, as well as a few pencil studies.

Bargaining Elections Chief NLRB Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Labor Relations Board said Aug. 21 that requests for elections to determine collective bargaining agencies constituted 53 per cent of the cases it handled during the fiscal year ending June 30. During the preceding 21 months, such cases made up only 40 per cent of the Board's business.

A total of 1,100,498 workers was involved in the election cases, compared with 1,039,068 involved in cases charging unfair labor practices.

The Board said it averted or settled 1,058 strikes during the fiscal year, and as a result of its action more than 88,000 workers were reinstated after strikes or lockouts.

The Complete Miner

MARION, Ill. (AP)—John Paul at 61 is ready for his career.

He completed a correspondence course in "complete coal mining" and received his diploma. Mr. Paul began the course as a young man, but let it slide after a few lessons.

The only trouble now is—he's already a retired coal miner.

Autumn Announced by Stars

There's rumor going around, wholly unfounded of course, to the effect that the summer's sky has become weary of hot weather, mosquitoes, katy-dids and their ilk; and that although Labor Day is still several calendar divisions away, it has declared vacation days over and has begun to hang out fall stars and constellations.

Those in the know, however, will quickly detect the error, for the stars have held to their beaten tracks for centuries, probably for eons. Capricorn, the goat, and Pegasus, the winged horse, are the star groups most commonly associated with fall skies, and here lies the solution to the mystery. All during the summer these constellations are in the sky, but far below the horizon at around 9 or 10 o'clock, when most people chance to look at the stars.

The answer is that each month has its characteristic sky, and if we would see what next month will bring on the same date, we have but to look at the sky two hours later than usual, or at about 11 p. m. instead of 9. And those who are tired of August skies need only remain awake until 1 a. m., in order to view the sky as it will be on Oct. 24 at 9 p. m.

Just in case there may be a reader who has forgotten the order in which the 12 constellations appear, we might repeat the jingle by Dr. Watts, the hymn writer, which goes:

The Ram, the Bull, the Heavenly Twins,
And next the Crab, the Lion shines,
The Virgin and the Scales,
The Scorpion, Archer, and He-Goat,
The Man that holds the watering-pot,
The Fish, with shining tails.

Barrister Takes Swim at Scituate Yet Obeys Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH SCITUATE, Mass., Aug. 24—Tradespeoples and other opponents of the current restrictions on nonresident bathers here smiled their approval of the way in which J. Weston Allen of Newton Highlands, Mass., former Attorney-General of the State and now Chairman of the National Crime Commission, cut through the red tape.

Mr. Weston parked his car in front of one of the signs on the main street reading "45-minute Parking for Business Purposes Only." He stepped out, bathing suit in hand.

A policeman confronted him and —glancing at the bathing suit—inquired whether his stop was for business purposes.

"I certainly am here on business," Mr. Allen replied without hesitation. "My business is taking a swim. I will be back in 45 minutes. Any objections?"

The officer remained inarticulate for the moment and Mr. Allen went on his way, swinging the suit lightly.

Other visitors have not been so successful, however. The customary way of becoming a "temporary resident" in order to qualify for immersion in the wide waters of the Atlantic Ocean at this point has been to park—for a modest fee—in a lot belonging to some local hostelry.

Authorities felt that this was not quite enough, though, and insisted recently that to be classified as a guest of a hotel at least one meal must be paid for.

At the Minot House, for instance, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph P. Burrell can now only rent parking space and bathhouse facilities for a 50-cent "guest fee," which includes a ticket entitling the holder to "one 25-cent meal."

Visitors have been remarking that usually they do not hanker for sustenance immediately before swimming, while after a good rousing ducking the "25-cent meal" would hardly match their appetites.

A hearing on the matter, to be held in the Hingham Courthouse shortly after Labor Day, is expected to be crowded with local residents, storekeepers, and hotel men.

'Tech' to Give Short Course On Electric Refrigeration

A university extension course in the installation and servicing of household electric refrigeration will be offered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Room 132, Building 1, beginning Friday, Aug. 26, 1938, at 7:30 p. m., it was announced today by Dr. James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education.

The course, a series of eight weekly lectures, will be given by Leo F. Carton, installation and service supervisor and engineer, General Motors Sales Corporation, and instructor in refrigeration at the Wentworth Institute.

"IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN"
It costs at least 5c a mile to drive a small car—7½c a mile a medium size car and 11c a mile a large car. Business men (and women, too)—can save themselves hundreds of dollars yearly by a wise use of their cars and Boston and Maine trains. Bargain Round Trips cost only 2c a mile. One-Way fares—even in air-conditioned coaches are 2½c a mile.
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Foreign Teams Set Back in National Doubles Play—Red Sox Bat Out Cleveland

Marble-Fabyan Team Extended at Longwood

Women's National Doubles
Morning Results
(Quarter-Finals)

Mme. Rene Mathieu, France, and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland, defeated Dorothy Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., and Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—2.

Alice Marble, San Francisco, and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, defeated Dorothy Andrus, New York, and Sylvia Henrotin, France, 6—4, 5—7, 12—10.

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB, Aug. 24—Australia's victory banners were still flying high here early this morning as the third day of the national doubles tennis championships was resumed under ideal weather conditions. The largest crowd of the tournament week was on hand early to view the matches and indications are that the next three days will see the Longwood club taxed to capacity for the remaining title play.

The Australians, who entered four teams, two in the men's play and two in the women's, had an average of 100 per cent before play began this morning. Nancy Wynne and Thelma Coyne were scheduled to battle it out for a semifinal position with Virginia Wolfenden and Pat Canning, seeded No. 3 among the American entries, while Mrs. Harry Hopman and Dorothy Stevenson were up against the second seeded foreign team of Kay Stammers and Margot Lumb, of England.

Quist-Bromwich Idle

In the men's doubles the top-seeded team of John Bromwich and Adrian Quist were idle today and will play their quarter-final match tomorrow afternoon as will Len Schwartz, Australian Davis Cup reserve, and his partner, Harry Hopman, team captain and manager. The Schwartz-Hopman victory over the second seeded combination of Joe Hunt, named yesterday to the Davis Cup squad, and Sidney Wood, was the biggest upset of the tournament as far as spectators were concerned, but not to Schwartz and Hopman themselves. While it took them five sets to dispose of the Americans, 3—6, 6—2, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4, Schwartz and Hopman said after the match that they hadn't expected to lose. Hopman, a Davis Cup veteran, showed amazing cleverness at the net and forced the Americans to play defensive tennis most of the time. Schwartz, seeded No. 5 in Australia, made effective use of his overhead smashing game.

First Class Tennis

With all Australian teams showing some of the best tennis of the tournament, it is highly probable that the finals in both the men's and women's play will be between the Americans and Australians.

The Wynne-Coyne combination streaked through yesterday's match against Anne Harrison, of Baltimore, and Margot Lee, of Maryland, 6—0, 6—0. Mrs. Hopman and Dorothy Stevenson advanced at the expense of Barbara Wilson, Hollywood, Calif., and Marilynn McRae, Little Rock, Ark., 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Wynne, who Bromwich and Quist believe to possess one of the hardest forehand drives in women's tennis, proved herself in the recent Essex tournament by reaching the final round only to be eliminated by the United States' leading player, Alice Marble.

Miss Marble and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, defending champions and seeded No. 1 in the tournament, were scheduled yesterday to meet Jane Wagner and Baba Madden, but the latter combination defaulted. Miss Marble and Mrs. Fabyan saw action this morning against the Andrus-Henrotin team.

The gallery which sat in the bowl yesterday saw two of the most exciting matches to date. After the Schwartz-Hopman vs. Hunt-Wood match, Don Budge and Gene Mako had a fight on their hands against Wayne Sabin, of Los Angeles, and Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore. Sabin and Cooke made easy work of the first set, 6—4, and appeared well on their way to take the second set when Budge and Mako began to apply the pressure. The Davis Cup team managed to gain a 9—7 victory. While they went on to win the next two and the match, 6—3, 6—3, several of the games went to long deuces.

Stubborn Foes

Bromwich and Quist likewise had stubborn opponents in Harold Surface, of Kansas City, and Don McNeill, Oklahoma City. The Australians dropped the first set, 8—6, and were carried to 12 games before winning the second set, 7—5. From then on the going was easy and they ran the match out, 6—3, 6—0.

Other important victories saw Riggs and Bitsy Grant win from Lieuts. James Farrin and W. E. Howard, Jr., U. S. Navy, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4, and the veterans Wilmer Allison and Johnny Van Ryn down George Hughes and Charles Hare, England, 3—6, 6—3, 14—12, 6—2.

The highly touted Yugoslavian pair of Ferenc Puncec and Franjo Kukuljevic, seeded No. 4 among the foreign entries, bowed unexpectedly to Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, and Frank Guernsey, Jr., Orlando, Fla., in three straight sets, 6—2, 10—8, 8—6.

Tennis Lobs—The hard smashes crashing off Budge's racket bounced high into the stands where the spectators promptly threw the ball back, quite contrary to the practice of baseball fans.

Sabin wore a linen cap during the latter part of the match to protect his eyes from the sun. Cooke didn't seem to mind the glare and proceeded to pack away many well directed shots.

Miss Marble feels she was getting a little stale due to the first round bye and yesterday's default so she played a practice match with one of the Japanese Davis Cup team members late in the afternoon.

Joe Hunt openly showed his disappointment at losing yesterday's match to the Australians by tossing his racket over to the sidelines from the center of the court. It was Joe's "long" shot that gave Schwartz and Hopman match point.

Australians Dominating Longwood Tennis Picture

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Top (left to right): Nancye Wynne, Dorothy Stevenson, Mrs. Harry Hopman and Thelma Coyne.
Lower: Leonard Schwartz (left) and Harry Hopman.

Foxx Hits .406 at Fenway; White Sox Series Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston today realized that Jimmy Foxx is the greatest distance hitter in Red Sox history. Tris Speaker, Dale Alexander—they were good. But Double-X leads them all. After that exhibition yesterday he had the Hub at his feet. He might have run for Mayor, or Governor, and thrown the political situation into further confusion.

However, the politicians can rest assured; Double-X prefers baseball. At the peak of what may eventually become his biggest season, Jim would rather hit baseballs over the Fenway Park left field wall than score a landslide for the Republican Party.

Passed Radcliff

Foxx this morning was close to the league batting lead. Only five percentage points separated him from Cecil Travis, of Washington. By making six hits in 10 appearances at the plate yesterday against Cleveland, Double-X rocketed seven points and passed Radcliff, of the White Sox.

More amazing than his batting average, however, is his cool ability to drive across runs, particularly at Fenway Park. Since the beginning of the season, Jimmy has blasted in 124 team mates and 76 were accomplished at home. His trick of shooting for the fence has ruined the ambitions of a clubhouse full of rival pitchers.

Clears Netting

In 207 official trips to the batter's box at Fenway, Foxx has totaled 84 hits, including 14 two-baggers, 3 triples and 25 homers, for a fine .406 figure. Many will argue that the high left field wall is chiefly responsible for Jimmy's slugging record. But those who have followed his daily labors are convinced otherwise.

The short fence certainly is no hindrance. But a great majority of the Double-X hits either shoot through the infield or clear the barrier. Many of his homers also clear the netting atop the wall, and would swell his average in any major park. Few of Foxx's hits here are cheap. Jimmy's bat is a howitzer when he connects.

With 124 runs drives in, Double-X is just three short of his 1937 total. He may pass his own record of 169, established in 1932 with the Philadelphia Athletics. The following year he had 163, and a .356 batting average that paced the American League.

The big first baseman is in line to win a pair of personal titles this season—in batting and run producing. Only Cecil Travis stands in the way of the dual leadership.

After the Red Sox had pounded Cleveland pitching for 21 hits and a one-sided 13-to-3 triumph in the first half of yesterday's doubleheader, Foxx and Manager Joe Cronin set the pace in a late rally that pulled the second out of the fire, 14 to 12. Boston will long remember Jimmy's home run with the bases loaded in the final inning of the second—his thirty-fifth for 1938. He had hit No. 34 in the third inning. Cronin also contributed a pair of four-baggers, driving in five runs.

Briefs . . . The Chicago White Sox come to Fenway Park tomorrow for three double-headers in succession . . . That double triumph yesterday boosted the Red Sox to second place, a full game in front of the fast-falling Indians . . . Following today's single here, the Indians go to New York for three twin bills in a row with the Yankees.

Frank Higgins made five hits in yesterday's opener . . . Fritz Ostermueller pitched and went the route for the third successive time . . . Which must be a record for him . . . Fritz has won seven and lost four . . . Jack Wilson pitched one inning and was credited with the second game . . . Keltner's homer off Jack in the first of the ninth almost ruined the brilliant Red Sox comeback.

The Boston pitching was not too good, but the offense was positively terrific! . . . Wonder what Cleveland will use for pitching against the Yankees? . . . The Bees did a grand job in Pittsburgh, blanking the Pirates in the first half of a doubleheader and then forcing the second game to 14 innings.

Riggs and Hunt Are Chosen To Fill 'Cup' Team Vacancies

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Don Budge, Bobby Riggs, Joe Hunt, and Gene Mako were named to defend the Davis Cup against Australia in the challenge round Sept. 3, 4 and 5 at the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia.

It was a foregone conclusion that Budge, the world's best amateur tennis player, would be chosen for No. 1 singles duty and with Mako, for doubles. It would have been virtually impossible to overlook Riggs, the chunky Chicagoan who is second in the nation's ranking list and has won 15 of the 19 tournaments he has played in this year.

But there had been some doubt as to who would fill the lone remaining vacancy. Walter L. Pate, chairman of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association Davis Cup Committee of Management and captain of the team, said that Hunt had been selected over Sidney Wood, blond New York Davis Cup veteran, only after long and serious discussion.

Choose Younger Men

"The majority of the committee felt that, looking to the future and other Davis Cup years, it would be better to start with younger men," Pate explained. "Hunt is only 19 and has the makings of a great player. We felt we should do all we could to bring him along, especially since we finally did bring back the Cup last year by developing young players rather than by stringing along with champions whose records looked good on paper, but who failed to win the trophy."

But if the U. S. L. T. A. announcement put an end to speculation as to which men would make the U. S. squad, Pate gave no definite indication as to whether Riggs or Hunt would fill the No. 2 singles spot against the two-man Australian force of Adrian Quist and Jack Bromwich.

"A good many people will assume as a matter of course that Bobby will get the job," said Pate. "That, of course, is their privilege. But I'll just let them, and the Australians, guess until 24 hours before the challenge round starts, when both sides have to announce their lineups for the actual draw."

Pate Pulls Surprise

Last year, when the U. S. won the Cup for the first time since France took it in 1927, Pate also kept his own counsel about his challenge round line-up against England. Meanwhile the Britons went ahead on the assumption that Bitsy Grant would support Budge in singles, and were very much surprised to find that Pate, instead, had named Frankie Parker. It was Parker who scored the clinching point by beating Charles Edgar Hare.

But if Pate wouldn't say that Riggs will be the No. 2 singles man, he did say that, if Bobby does get the job, he "hopes and feels" the Chicagoan will be able to win at least one match.

"The Australians will have the edge in international experience," he added, "but Bobby is a very heady player and not the type who tightens up under pressure. His game won't be affected by the weight of responsibility—in fact, I have a feeling that he, like Budge and Mako, will play his best when there is most at stake."

Budge, Riggs, Hunt, and Mako, who rank first, second, fifth, and eighth, respectively, in the U. S. first 10, will report to Pate at Germantown immediately after the current national doubles tournament. There they will have five days of training together, and will have, as sparring partners, a dozen or so of the country's best junior Davis Cuppers.

England Captures Fifth Test Match

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—England tied the count in the 1938 cricket test series with Australia, winning the concluding match by an innings and 579 runs. Discouraged by the absence of Don Bradman, their captain, and J. H. Fingleton through injury, the Aussies were dismissed quickly today for totals of 201 and 118 in replying to England's record score of 903 for seven, declared.

Although defeated in the final game, Australia retains "the Ashes," mythical symbol of cricket supremacy, by virtue of the tied series. The Antipodeans won the Ashes in their 1934 invasion of England and defended their world title in the 1936-37 matches in Australia.

Leonard Hutton, who comes from a town named Pudsey, made more news in England yesterday than any war scare. He did it by scoring more runs than anyone else ever scored in the 64-year history of the cricket "world series" between England and Australia.

Batting since Saturday noon, he hung up 364 runs for England. It took 13½ hours to get him out. It was estimated he had run 6½ miles.

Hutton naturally dominated England's first innings in this, the final match of the current series for "The Ashes." Australia, by winning the fourth match after three draws, will retain "The Ashes" whatever England accomplishes in the final test.

Hutton's total surpassed Don Bradman's former record of 334 for Anglo-Australian rivalry and also excelled Wally Hammond's 336 against New Zealand which had stood as the record for test cricket. Thanks to the youngster's batting, England likewise established an all-time high in international competition with its first innings total of 903 for seven wickets, declared.

Swimming Tourists Divide With Germans

MAGDEBURG, Germany, Aug. 24 (AP)—Led by Peter Fick and Ralph Flanagan, the touring U. S. swimming team split honors with a German side yesterday in a six-event meet.

Fick who represents the New York Athletic Club, won the 100-meter freestyle in 59.3 with Otto Jaretz of Chicago second in 59.85. Flanagan, the Miami Biltmore A. C.'s star, took the 200-meter freestyle in 2:11.1 with Takashi Hirose of Hawaii, second, in 2:18.2.

Rudolph of Germany scored the first home victory when he won the 100-meter breaststroke in 1:12.8. No American placed as Koehne and Ohrdorff of Germany took second and third.

Heins Schlauch, Germany's backstroke champion, annexed the 100-meter backstroke in 1:08 with Bill Neunzig of Ohio State tied for second with Gerstenberger of Germany in 1:10.9.

The 200-meter freestyle relay went to the American team of Neunzig, Jaretz, Paul Wolf of Southern California University and Fick in 1:48.3, but Germany evened the score when a team of Schlauch, Ohrdorff and Von Eckenbrecher won the 300-meter medley relay over Neunzig, Jim Werson of San Francisco and Wolf in 3:21.8. The Americans were clocked in 3:26.4.

White to Play

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 24 (AP)—Byron R. (Whizzer) White of Colorado has agreed to play for the College All-Stars against the Chicago Bears here in Brown Stadium on the night of Sept. 1, it has been announced by Earl C. Whelden. White, now in Chicago, will fly here for the game.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	78	35	.685
Boston	63	45	.583
Cleveland	63	47	.573
Washington	58	57	.504
Detroit	57	58	.504
Chicago	47	59	.443
St. Louis	39	70	.358
Philadelphia	38	72	.345

Results Aug. 23
Boston 13, Cleveland 3.
Boston 14, Cleveland 12.
Chicago 11, New York 3.
New York 3, Chicago 1.
Detroit 13, Philadelphia 5.
Detroit 8, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 6, St. Louis 5 (12 innings).

BASEBALL
Fenway Park—Two Games Tomorrow
First Game 1:30
Red Sox vs. Chicago
Seats at Kennedy's HUB. 2196

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

The New York Giants, who are struggling to regain their footing in the torrid National League pennant race, have made a successful debut in the West. At Wrigley Field yesterday they defeated the Cubs and picked up one half game on the Pittsburgh Pirates, the pace setters.

So today, as the Chicago series continued, the Terrymen were just five games removed from the Buccaneers, who spent yesterday dividing a double-header with the pesky Boston Bees.

The Giants must have recovered at least a portion of their confidence yesterday. Harry Gumbert went the distance and scattered 10 Cub hits. His mates put on a first-inning rally that netted six runs and salted the game away before the Bruins could take their turn at bat.

In Pittsburgh, the Pirates looked none too formidable against the fifth-place Bees. John Lanning blanked them with six hits in the opener and it took them 14 innings to win the second game. As a matter of fact, an infield error caused the downfall of the Bostonians in the fourteenth inning.

If the Pirates are no better than they showed in competition with the Bees, the Giants are not out of the race. Terry's infield has improved, with young George Myatt at third base, and if he can get his pitching straightened out in the absence of Carl Hubbell, the Polo Grounds outfit will be heard from next month. The Giants are about due for a successful western tour. Perhaps this is the one.

Meanwhile, the Cubs are floundering around the bottom of the first division. Judging by the pace being set by the Cincinnati Reds, the Bruins seem destined to stay there. The loss of Manager Gabby Hartnett behind the plate has caused a slump on the mound.

By blanking the Phillies yesterday, behind young Lloyd Moore, the Reds tightened their hold on third place and this morning were two games up on the Cubs. The Reds trail the Giants by 1½ contests.

The Bees gained another half game on Brooklyn in the race for the second division leadership and now head the Dodgers by 1½ engagements. With better "luck" in Pittsburgh, the Bees would have swept the double-header. But the Pirates have long known the trick of winning one-run decisions.

Interest in the American League is centered on Boston, where the Red Sox yesterday handed the Cleveland Indians a double defeat and took over second place in the standing. The Tribe is slipping as fast as the Boston club is moving ahead. Oscar Vitt's pitching has turned completely sour.

The Detroit Tigers won two games from the Athletics and jumped into a fourth-place tie with Washington. Hank Greenberg's home run total has reached 43. He is eight days ahead of Babe Ruth's 1927 record pace. The Babe still maintains, however, that the Tiger ace will not match his blistering September drive.

The Yankees, who can win their third straight flag by taking one half of their remaining games, divided a twin bill with the White Sox yesterday. Home runs by Dickey and Gehrig pulled the champs out in the second game, after the visitors had pounded Wes Ferrell in the first. The Yankee lead was 11½ contests this morning.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	68	43	.613
New York	64	49	.566
Cincinnati	63	51	.553
Chicago	61	53	.535
Boston	54	57	.486
Brooklyn	53	59	.473
St. Louis	51	62	.451
Philadelphia	34	74	.315

Results Aug. 23
Boston 6, Pittsburgh 0.
Pittsburgh 4, Boston 3. (14 innings)
St. Louis 9, Brooklyn 7.
New York 8, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 0.

Amateur Hockey Meeting

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Thomas Lockhart, president of the Amateur Hockey Association of the United States and the Eastern Amateur Hockey League, announced the two groups would meet in Atlantic City, Sept. 3. Officers of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association will attend.

Prospects of an international amateur league, including teams from Montreal and Quebec, will be considered, Lockhart said.

Lockhart said Hershey, Pa., would operate a team in the Eastern League, despite the fact the town has entered a team in the International-American Professional Hockey League.

Possibility of introducing amateur hockey in Huntington, W. Va., and Bethlehem, Pa., will be considered.

Wooderson Invited To Princeton Meet

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—America's track fans may get a chance to see England's great middle distance runner, Sydney Wooderson, in action in the Princeton invitation meet next June.

Wooderson, who holds the outdoor mile record and last Saturday bettered the world half-mile standard, has been invited to run at Princeton and has indicated he will accept if possible.

Tenative suggestions that Wooderson come over for a special race in October were dropped after the runner had conferred with Ken Fairman, Princeton's graduate manager of athletics, in London recently. Both Fairman and Wooderson agreed it would be preferable for the Englishman to make his American debut during the regular track season.

All in a Day's Work

Wide World

Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox
Jim's heavy slugging at Fenway Park has been the chief factor in the team's climb to second place in the American League.

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FELTS
4 STORES IN NEW YORK
also Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Atlanta, Dallas, Birmingham, Syracuse, Rochester, Providence, Hartford, Union City

Match Play Starts For Public Golfer

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24 (AP)—A fast field of shotmakers who learned the game between "punching out and in" at the office, factory and shop today swung into the match play for the national public links championship.

Sixty four players, survivors of a two-day 36-hole qualifying test, began match play over the "new" 18-hole course, longest and most difficult of Highland Park's two layouts. Two 18-hole rounds were on the day's program, with 18-hole duels continuing Thursday to 36-hole matches in the semifinals Friday and the final title battle Saturday over the same route.

New Cycling Record

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—A new world 50-mile bicycle record was established by Fred Nelson recently. He covered the distance in 1:42.4, nearly five minutes better than the mark held by Frank Southall, famous English cyclist.

Commerce and Finance

Return of 40,000 Jobless to Factories Reported for July

Business and Industry

TVA Inquiry Hears Utility Denounced As Propagandist

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP) — The Congressional Committee investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority delved further into disclosures that a privately-owned utility aided in an attempt to defeat a public power program for Chattanooga.

Coming here from Knoxville specifically to hear evidence of "propaganda" against public power, the committee heard its chief counsel, Francis Biddle, draw from a witness testimony that Commonwealth and Southern Corporation contributed $20,000 in a drive to defeat a referendum on an $8,000,000 bond issue to provide for a municipal distribution plant.

Gift by Utility

It was brought out that the $20,000 was given in the spring of 1935 by Commonwealth and Southern, parent company of the Tennessee Electric Power Company which operates here, to the Chattanooga Citizens and Taxpayers Association. The association, formed to block the referendum, spent a total of $23,900.

Placed on the stand to identify letters which he wrote to Wendell L. Willkie, President of Commonwealth and Southern, Paul S. Mathes, Treasurer of the Association, was asked by Mr. Biddle:

"Didn't you think it was necessary to disclose that Commonwealth and Southern was a contributor to the extent of $20,000?"

The witness declared he didn't think it was inasmuch as the holding company was a Delaware corporation "and a stockholder the same as any other." Commonwealth owns 87 per cent of Tepco.

Mr. Mathes told the committee he had made a complete report of all contributions to the association to a special grand jury which investigated election activities, and to the Senate committee which investigated efforts of utility firms to defeat the Holding Company Act.

Most of the information regarding the local power situation, Mr. Biddle asserted, came from Tenessee Electric. It was on the basis of this information, he added, that the association made its plea against the bond issue.

In reply to questions, Mr. Mathes said that several members of the association's working staff were from Tepco's personnel, and added that Maxwell Benson, who handled publicity for the association, was advertising manager for the company from 1926 until the present, except for the six weeks he worked with the Chattanooga group.

Queried by Representative Jenkins (R-Ohio) as to what were the activities of the TVA during the referendum campaign, Mr. Mathes replied:

"It was a well-recognized fact in Chattanooga at the time that a vote for the bond issue was a vote for Chickamauga Dam."

New York Testimony

Commenting on the testimony in New York, Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp., said that his company regretted that he did not make "such additional contributions" as may have been necessary to "overcome the propaganda and contributions of the Federal Government and the TVA."

He said the Commonwealth & Southern Corp. "as well as many of the preferred stockholders, contributed to the citizens' committee in order to present the facts to the electorate of the City of Chattanooga."

From other witnesses here Mr. Biddle developed that numerous efforts had been made to block the building of a municipal system for the use of TVA current, duplicating the present system of Tepco.

Heretofore, the inquiry has been concerned with the feud between former TVA Chairman A. E. Morgan and the TVA present directors, David E. Lilienthal and H. A. Morgan, and the Berry marble claims.

Illinois Central In Black in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Illinois Central's July traffic and expense performance made possible an indicated net income of $5,000 after all charges and taxes. Accumulated net deficit for the year to July 31 was shaded by that amount to about $2,271,000. Estimates include Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad.

In July, 1937, despite credit of $1,579,083 for cancellation of 1936 retirement tax accruals, Illinois Central, including the Yazoo, had a net loss of $517,000 after charges and taxes, while the accumulated deficit for the first seven months of that year was $1,726,000.

Last month's revenue performance should be approximated in August. On basis of loadings to date in August the showing for the full period should be about $8,500,000 gross, against $8,375,919 in July and $9,219,189 in August, 1937.

Illinois Central's performance this year reflects economies in face of marginal traffic. Any expansion of loadings and revenues with gains in business might be substantially taken up by necessary application to maintenance, etc., in proportion to any increases in operating requirements.

Norfolk & Western Net Equals $1.07 on Common

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Net income of the Norfolk & Western Railway for July was $1,576,139, a decrease of 726,011, compared with July last year. Earned on common stock in July was $1.07 per share, compared with $1.58 in July last year.

Net income for the first seven months of 1938 was $6,092,618, a decrease of $12,112,452 from the same period in 1937. Earned on common stock in the seven months was $3.86 per share, compared with $12.56 in the same period in 1937.

Rails Cut Down Maintenance Expenses to Make Showing

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Comparisons between this year and last year for railroad net operating income keep getting better. At the beginning of this year net operating income was down about 35 per cent from 1937. Now it is down about a third. At the present rate it will match last year some time this fall.

The figures are as follows:

Railroad Net Operating Income
(In millions of dollars)

	1938	1937	P. C. Decrease
January	$6.9	$36.9	—83%
February	d2.1	38.8	—
March	14.5	89.9	—79.3
April	9.2	48.4	—79.
May	16.5	44.2	—62.6
June	25.0	90.3	—87.9
July	..	50.0	32.8*

*First eight roads reporting.

One cause of this improvement is, of course, the freight rate increase, worth about $40,000,000 per year, granted last fall (ex parte 123) and those added April 1 (ex parte 115) worth about $150,000,000 per year, which combined are worth about $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 per month. Against these must be set the wage increases granted last summer ($32,000,000) and autumn ($98,000,000) which eat up about two-thirds of the rate increase benefit.

Principal cause, however is maintenance cutting. Of course fewer trains need fewer new rails and ties, but maintenance has been cut even sharper than this. Baltimore & Ohio, for instance, spent only half as much for maintenance in June as in June, 1937.

Cutting Costs

For the first few months of the recent depression, the roads had difficulty, like many industrials, in cutting costs in line with lowered revenues. This difficulty was conspicuous in General Motors' first quarter report while the second-quarter report showed the corporation had recovered control of its costs. So it was also with the rails, as shown in the following figures.

	Percentage Reduction from period ending June 30, 1937	
	12 months ending Jun30,'38	6 months ending Jun30,'38
Maintenance of Way & Structures	—7%	—19%
Maintenance of Equipment	—10.4%	—28%
Conducting Transportation	....	—11%
		—35.8%
		—27.6%
		—11.7%

In other words by June the roads as a whole had succeeded in reducing their maintenance outlays about 28 per cent, although the shrinkage in gross revenues in that month (not shown above) was only 19.8 per cent. It was only in the second quarter of this year that they really got to work on paring their costs.

It has been charged that the roads have been skimping maintenance, and no doubt it has been done in many cases, but the figures seem to show that maintenance has been shrunk only in proportion to gross. In June, 1937, for instance, of every dollar of revenues, 32½ cents was spent for maintenance. In June, 1938, 33.3 cents of every dollar of revenue went for the same purpose.

Workers Laid Off

In this connection the roads had some telling figures to show in their pending wage argument. Between June 1937 and last June the number of men working on the railroads had been cut from 1,172,000 to 914,000, the smallest figure in 50 years; 250,000 men have been laid off in the last year.

Without counting on any improvement in business at all, month-to month comparisons will improve from here on in two steps. Beginning in August the current monthly figures will no longer have to be laid against 1937 pre-wage-increase figures for the $32,000,000-a-year increase to the operating trainmen. Beginning in October the comparison will be against 1937 figures shrunk by $98,000,000-a-year increase for the non-operating trainmen. In November, however, the comparison will come up against 1937 figures which were reinforced by the $40,000,00-a-year (ex parte 123) increase in commodity rates.

However with the present improvement in business projected into the fall (i.e. a peak of 720-750,000 cars loaded in early October) the gross revenues and the net operating income of most of the roads should be ahead of last year, and by December practically all should show plus signs. Of course some roads have shown them already this year. Statisticians here have been amused by Illinois Centrals' ability to show better n.o.i. in the first quarter than in the same three months of 1937, despite substantially lower gross. For June, last week's issue of Barron's Weekly cites ten class 1 roads which showed a better n.o.i. than June 1937 (after adjustment for pension tax credits last year). They were Atchison, Burlington, North Western, D. &. H., D. & R. G. W., Illinois Central, K. C., Southern, Lehigh, and Cotton Belt.

Outlook Clouded

While the earnings figures give a green light, the immediate outlook is still clouded by the plight of the border-line roads. There is considerable skepticism here as to whether B. & O. will be able to obtain voluntary acceptance of its proposed revision of fixed charges, in any case in time to avert bankruptcy. It might carry through September first, and run dry of cash on October first. The ominous and pseudo-authentic predictions of B. & O. bankruptcy which circulated in June are no longer heard but it is not because the road is in any better financial condition. The plan would cut fixed charges from $31,000,000 to $19,600,000 and make the other $11,300,000 contingent on be earned; and the Damoulean $50,000,000 of 4½ per cent notes due next summer would be extended.

Even this, however, is too much realism for most junior-security holders, and not enough of a pound of flesh for the senior lien-holders. They probably have been made hungrier by the manifest tendency this year away from the composition principle of Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act (which has never reorganized a single railroad), toward old-fashioned foreclosure with all its fixings of judicial auction and upset price. The senior security-holders who were content to let Missouri Pacific stockholders live are now intent on wiping out the common and preferred of Rock Island (and therewith Frisco's control) and the common and preferred of Rio Grande (with Missouri Pacific's half-control) and they are pleased that the ICC saw fit to cross out its objection, in its Spokane International findings, against ultimate foreclosure.

Taxpayer Will Pay Half the Cost Of U. S. Housing Projects, Study Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Approximately one-half of the actual cost of government housing projects designed to meet the accepted idea of $4 to $7 monthly rent per room for the minimum wage earner, will fall on the taxpayer, according to an analysis of multiple housing by L. J. Towne, President of A. L. Hartridge Company, engineers and contractors.

In the analysis, the effect of various means of financing on monthly rentals per room was explored. To do this, Mr. Towne assumed a price per room as the average of two of the most recently completed multiple-housing projects constructed and operated under the supervision of the New York State Housing Board. These developments, in his opinion, represented about the minimum facilities for adequate standards of housing. It was thus possible by appropriate assumptions to compare monthly rentals per room on various bases of financing.

The study of a material margin in favor of 100 per cent equity financing on a low interest return, such as that now being carried out by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. This margin of from $2 to $3 per room is not in itself sufficient, in the opinion of the builder, to offset other factors such as location, existing competitive housing, etc., if such factors are unfavorable.

"Only when low-cost financing is combined with sound judgment with respect to real estate problems as well as design and construction costs," says Mr. Towne, "can such large scale operations hold any advantage over the marginal producer of housing.

"On the other hand, from a broad viewpoint of progress in housing all of the advantages appear to rest with large scale housing because of the better control of light and air and neighborhood conditions. From the viewpoint of the building industry the production of better housing to replace existing inferior housing offers a hope of recovery to a stagnant industry. Such displacement is always accompanied by some hardship to the owners of the facilities displaced but if the experience in other fields is any criterion such a program cannot fail to be in the interest of the community as a whole in the long run."

Amoskeag Worsted Company Organized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Amoskeag Industries, Inc., has organized a company to be known as Amoskeag Worsted, Inc. The formation of this company will provide employment for approximately 1,000 persons in the worsted division of the old Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, according to an announcement by Arthur E. Moreau, president of Amoskeag Industries, Inc., and owner of the property.

The property, known as the number 10 mill, is a four-story building with 625,000 square feet of floor space, which is to be used for worsted manufacturing purposes. It is expected to be put in shape for operations within two months.

Products to be manufactured will be sold to a prominent New York selling and styling agency which has a financial interest in the new company through ownership of a block of stock. Five of the seven directors of the new company will be Manchester, N. H., men. Amoskeag Industries has been working on this proposition for about three months.

Erie Road Earnings

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad reported July net operating income of $209,245, compared to $1,315,970 in July, 1937. For seven months Erie showed a net operating deficit of $69,960, compared to profit of $9,640,221 in January-July, 1937. The nets are after taxes but before fixed debt charges, many of which were suspended before the road went into reorganization last January.

Retail Advertising Off 11.3 P. C. for This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Retailers have used 11.3 per cent less display advertising space in the first 33 weeks of this year through Aug. 13 than in the corresponding period of last year, according to a report released here today by Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper.

This report, based on tabulations of retail display in all newspapers in 70 major markets, shows a total of 871,267,797 lines for the period reported against 643,822,053 lines for the corresponding period of last year, a loss of 72,564,256 lines. Compared with 1936, this year shows a loss of 6.4 per cent.

After hitting bottom in May and June of this year, retail display has shown evidence of a gradual upturn toward 1937 levels, the publication stated.

Secretary Perkins Sees Marked Gain In Pay Rolls, Work

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Labor Perkins said that approximately 40,000 factory workers were returned to employment in July and weekly factory pay rolls increased by nearly $500,000.

She said the report "marked a definite improvement in the employment situation."

"Gains of 0.7 per cent in factory employment and of 0.4 per cent in pay rolls were reported, although factory employment normally declines by about one per cent and pay rolls by about four per cent in July," she said. "As compared with last July, factory forces were reduced by one-fourth and wage-earners' pay rolls were one-third smaller.

Roads Take On Workers

"Railroads took on 14,000 more men in July and the seasonal curtailment in retail stores was smaller than usual. Reductions in working forces in mines continued."

The Secretary said the principal increases in factory forces were in the non-durable goods industries. She said that increases in cotton and woolen mill employment were the chief factor in gains reported by Massachusetts, North and South Carolina, Maine, and Rhode Island.

Wisconsin, Mississippi, and Utah were also among the 26 states reporting more employment in private industry in July.

Among the states reporting declines were Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Alabama. The Secretary blamed curtailed operations in coal mines, metal mines, automobile plants, and machinery manufacturing establishments for these reductions.

Increased industrial activity in New York and New England mills and factories was reflected in a report by the Labor Department.

The canning industry reported employment gains of 55.9 per cent, men's clothing 14.2 per cent, woolen 13 per cent, shoe 12.4 per cent, cotton 3.7 per cent and rayon 1.9 per cent.

With the exception of Connecticut, all the New England states reported increases in employment.

Maine reported a gain of 6.4 per cent, New Hampshire 2.2 per cent, Vermont 3.9 per cent, Massachusetts 1.4 per cent and Rhode Island 5.1 per cent.

Loss In Connecticut

Connecticut reported a loss of 0.6 per cent in employment but a gain of 2.3 per cent in pay rolls.

Employment and pay rolls increases in New York were less than 1 per cent.

The Secretary said large gains reported by men's clothing firms, canning factories and shoe factories were offset by substantial seasonal declines in retail trade, women's clothing and electrical machinery.

The Secretary said "a small number of wage rate reductions" were reported in 34 manufacturing industries, affecting 43,800 wage earners.

Non-agricultural employment usually declines by about 140,000 workers in July. This year it is estimated that there was practically no change.

The Labor Bureau's general index of manufacturing employment in July compares with preceding months and years as follows, with the average of 1923-25 as 100:

Month	Index	Month	Index
July, 1938	76.4	July, 1937	101.4
June, 1938	75.7	July, 1936	91.2
May, 1938	77.4	July, 1935	83.4
Apr., 1938	79.6	July, 1934	82.4
Mar., 1938	81.7	July, 1933	74.9
Feb., 1938	82.2	July, 1932	60.4
Jan., 1938	82.2	July, 1931	76.9
Dec., 1937	88.6	July, 1930	89.3
Nov., 1937	94.7	July, 1929	105.9
Oct., 1937	100.8	July, 1928	97.5
Sept., 1937	102.1	July, 1927	98.0
Aug., 1937	102.2	July, 1926	99.4

The index of July pay rolls compares as follows:

Month	Index	Month	Index
July, 1938	67.5	July, 1937	100.4
June, 1938	67.0	July, 1936	80.2
May, 1938	69.2	July, 1935	66.4
Apr., 1938	70.7	July, 1934	61.3
Mar., 1938	73.3	July, 1933	51.7
Feb., 1938	73.2	July, 1932	40.2
Jan., 1938	71.6	July, 1931	66.1
Dec., 1937	80.9	July, 1930	84.1
Nov., 1937	89.3	July, 1929	107.9
Oct., 1937	100.1	July, 1928	99.1
Sept., 1937	100.1	July, 1927	98.4
Aug., 1937	103.7	July, 1926	98.9

The following tables gives the high and low index numbers of employment for a series of years:

Year	High		Low	
1937	102.2	Aug.	88.6	Dec.
1936	92.1	Dec.	86.6	Jan.
1935	89.3	Oct.	82.0	Jan.
1934	86.2	May	76.5	Jan.
1933	83.2	Sept.	61.5	Mar.
1932	70.3	Feb.	60.4	July
1931	80.5	Mar.	71.2	Dec.
1930	97.1	Jan.	82.1	Dec.
1929	108.7	Sept.	96.6	Dec.
1928	102.4	Oct.	84.8	Jan.
1927	100.4	Sept.	96.0	Dec.
1926	103.5	Sept.	99.4	July
1925	102.2	Oct.	96.5	Jan
1924	101.7	Mar.	90.8	July
1923	106.0	June	100.8	Jan.
1922	99.7	Dec.	82.5	Jan.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Factory wages increased faster than output from 1935 to 1937, contrary to the trend of most previous years, census figures indicated.

The first 22 industries for which figures are available from the census of 1937 manufactures boosted wage payments (excluding salaries) 27 per cent and increased production 22 per cent in the two years.

The number of wage earners (except salaried persons) increased only 7.3 per cent, boosting the average yearly earnings per worker from $950 in 1935 to $1,125 in 1937.

The gains in employment, wages and output from 1935 to 1937 were much smaller than from 1933 to 1935. In that two-year period, wage earners increase 23.2 per cent, wages 45.8 per cent and production 46.6 per cent.

Brick Sales Gain Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Sales of common building brick have advanced sharply during recent weeks in line with the increasing activity in residential construction. During the five weeks ended with Aug. 6 each period, with one exception, showed an advance in consumption over the like 1937 weeks. The recent upswing is the first sustained advance in about a year and follows a steady decline that set in during the summer of last year.

Hull Pact With Czechoslovakia Helps Prague Weather Trouble

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—"Business has rarely come to me. I have had to fetch it, and, in going, generally had to be sure that I had the proper thing to offer at the proper price."

These words were spoken by Thomas Bata, the Czechoslovak "Shoe King," in a quiet chat in the garden of his villa at Zlin, years ago. They represent the spirit in which the Czechoslovak exporter still goes after his business. He feels sure he has the goods at the right price and is determined that he must bring business and buyer together. This country, it is true, is one of the most industrialized in the world, but here such initiative lacking, Czechoslovakia today would not be in proportion to its size and population, one of the world's leading exporters.

Present conditions date from the postwar period. Before 1919, what is now Czechoslovakia was part of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, the 55,00,000 inhabitants of which absorbed most of its products. The reduction of this home market to 15,000,000, left no alternative but to seek fresh fields. Tariff walls erected round Austria and Hungary in early postwar years and the poverty of these countries made the problem urgent. For while it was a tremendous advantage to have inherited 75 per cent of the industrial resources of the former Empire such a fortune would have meant inheriting a few million unemployed if markets could not be found for the products of those industries.

Rich in Iron

Czechoslovakia is rich in iron, coal, and timber, and its exports consist of almost all kinds of finished goods in iron, steel, and wood, textile, glass, and leather manufactures of all kinds, especially shoes and gloves. It also exports beet sugar. The country is fairly evenly divided between industry and agriculture, so that it is not obliged to import large quantities of foodstuffs; but cotton, wool, and oil have to be imported in immense amounts.

The country's prosperity depends particularly upon its foreign trade, so that the world economic crisis of 1929 meant severe losses, especially when tariffs were raised in England and the United States—two of its most important markets—and trade with Germany fell off considerably. But the latter, even in 1932, was still taking 20 per cent of all Czechoslovakia's exports. Then, in the following year, the National Socialists came to power and introduced their economic self-sufficiency program which has hit this country hard, and has incidentally contributed not a little toward distress in the Sudeten German areas during the past four years.

Under such conditions, the importance of the United States market for Czechoslovak goods cannot be overestimated, and the recent trade treaty between the two countries has been warmly welcomed here, especially as it is expected to help employment in some of the most severely affected areas. America stands second on Czechoslovakia's foreign trade list, after Germany. In 1929, the peak year, exports to the United States reached a value of 1,472,000,000 crowns (about $51,520,000). In 1933, they had fallen to about one-third of this, but 1937 imports were 1,116,00,000 crowns and exports just 4,000,000 crowns short of this latter figure. With the new opportunities granted to this country under the new agreement it is hoped that these figures will be much higher during the present year.

U. S. Treaty Welcomed

The new trade treaty with America is also welcomed here because of the benefits under most favored nation treatment, which it will grant Czechoslovakia in its trade with other countries, and because it is hoped that it is an important step toward breaking down international trade barriers, which are a hindrance to any exporting country. At the same time, it should be pointed out that the United States has here a good market for its goods, and the trade balance still continues in its favor.

Among Czechoslovakia's exports about which little is said, but which are important as a contribution to its favorable trade balance are its armaments. The products of the Skoda and other Czech munition works are not lacking either in Spain or the Far East.

Czechoslovakia's invisible exports in the form of foreign tourist receipts and remittances from the United States also contribute much toward its prosperity.

Conditions Understood

But all these things would count for little were they not supported by a people, intelligent and industrious, who long ago realized the necessary conditions under which export trade could be built up and maintained. Cheap goods, but of the best quality, depend to a large extent upon cheap credits and these again on low interest rates.

The State has also come to the rescue in that credits outstanding abroad can be utilized immediately at home, provided certain conditions are fulfilled. These credits amount at the moment to 1,659,000,000 crowns. In addition, the exporter is particularly helped by the information regularly supplied him through the Export Institute regarding possible markets for his wares throughout the world.

It should also be added that the exporter has worked with a stable currency since 1923. Devaluations have followed only English and American repercussions, and such actions have been carefully regulated. Strict state control of finances, gives him confidence, even though it may mean heavy taxation, which today amounts to 662 crowns ($24.-) for each person in the country.

Steel Production Up; Continued Rise Seen by Iron Age

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Deriving its main support from a broadening demand from miscellaneous consumers, steel ingot production has made a gain of two points this week to 43 per cent of capacity for the country as a whole, according to Iron Age.

At Pittsburgh new business is running from 18 to 25 per cent ahead of July bookings, and the past week's orders were approximately 10 per cent better than those of the week before. Pittsburgh operations have gained three points to 33 per cent, while the nearby Wheeling-Weirton area is up to 79 per cent, far exceeding the highest rates elsewhere. Chicago output is two points higher at 38 per cent, Cleveland-Lorain has gained five points to 45 per cent, the Youngstown district one point to 43 per cent, Buffalo six points to 46½ per cent.

The automobile industry offers the most immediate prospect for further improvement in steel volume. While there may be a temporary dip in motor car assemblies this week owing to cessation of work by Chevrolet on 1938 models, the industry is quickly swinging over to 1939 cars, on which it may be in full production by mid-September.

Building construction, in which private projects form only a small part, continues to build up mill backlogs of structural steel, reinforcing bars and sheet piling.

Expectations of a continuing upward trend in steel operations are based on the following factors: New orders before mid-September from automobile companies and parts makers for production runs on new models; an increase in rolling specifications against contracts recently closed for building steel and further additions to backlogs; more buying by farmers after crops have been converted into cash, some crops having been withheld from market because of low prices; benefit payments to farmers by the AAA are likely to be larger during the last half of this year than in the corresponding period last year; the possibility of some buying of equipment and rails by the railroads.

There had been little expectation of important railroad buying until the wage issue was settled, but a bulge in general business might force the carriers to make repairs or buy new cars. Rather than buy cars, the Illinois Central may arrange to lease 1000 cars from car builders.

The most uncertain factor in the present steel situation is that relating to wages and prices. With larger shipments, some steel companies are sustaining larger losses, a situation that may not be rectified on the basis of present costs and selling prices until operations have reached 60 per cent or higher.

Remington Rand Three Months' Profits $93,152

NEW YORK (AP)—Remington Rand Inc., and subsidiaries, manufacturers of office machines, reported for the three months ended June 30 net profit of $93,152, equal to 50 cents a share on the $4.50 preferred stock, compared with $1,470,168, equal to 81 cents a share on the common stock, in the June quarter last year. In the preceding three months this year profit totaled $735,667, equal to 33 cents a share on the common stock.

Directors declared an interim dividend of 20 cents a share on the common stock, payable October 1 to stock of record September 9, the same as was paid July 1.

S. N. Knapp, Executive Vice-President, said August bookings were running substantially ahead of the same month last year and "the outlook for the remainder of the company's fiscal year, which ends March 31, 1939, appears more favorable."

Heads Trade Group

Fenton B. Turck, Jr.

Vice-President of the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, Elected President of Holland House Corporation.

Dutch and American Interests Join To Increase Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Leading Dutch and American commercial banking interests are joining forces in a move to develop a closer business and financial relationship between this country and The Netherlands, it was revealed with the completion of organization of The Holland House Corporation of The Netherlands.

Holland House will serve as a "clearing house" for trade and financial transactions between the two countries, providing a focal point, heretofore lacking, for the establishment of contacts and for initiating and carrying on negotiations. It will function as a non-profit institution. Temporary headquarters have been opened in the International Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, pending completion of plans for a permanent home. Offices also will be opened in Amsterdam.

Fenton B. Turck, Jr., Vice-President of the American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation, has been elected President of Holland House Corporation. He will function as administrator of Holland House without salary, retaining his executive post with American Radiator.

July Excise Tax Collections 20 P. C. Below 1937 Month

WASHINGTON (AP) — Tax law changes and business conditions combined to reduce July excise tax collections 20 per cent below those in the same month last year.

A Treasury analysis showed that taxes on liquor, tobacco, automobiles and other products amounted to $222,335,000 in July, or $56,028,000 less than in July, 1937.

At least $3,500,000 of the decrease was due, the report indicated, to the repeal of taxes on matches, chewing gum, cameras, furs and a few other items.

An increase of 25 cents a gallon in the liquor tax, in contrast, increased income by about $2,000,000, including $1,500,000 on newly manufactured liquor and $500,000 on floor stocks.

Revenue from taxes on these products declined materially: beer, cigarettes, gasoline, tires, automobiles, radios and refrigerators.

New Car Shortage May Develop Soon, Declares Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is altogether probable that there will be shortages of new cars in many centers in the next few weeks because of the strenuous attempts to reduce dealer stocks of new automobiles over the past seven months coupled with the extremely low rate of assemblies this month, according to Standard Statistics.

The survey points out that domestic field stocks of new cars were reduced by some 160,000 in the first half of 1938, in contrast to an increase of about 132,000 in stocks in the first half of last year, when production delays threatened by strikes and impending price increases caused heavy forward buying. Allowing for the further expansion of car stocks in the second half of 1937, it is indicated that dealers' inventories on June 30, 1938, were about 86,000 less than a year earlier.

Reliable estimates suggest that dealers' stocks of passenger cars alone were moderately above 400,000 at the end of 1937, and that they had been brought down to little more than 260,000 by mid-year. These stocks are believed to have been reduced by perhaps 60,000 more in July, and with August output the lowest, by a substantial margin, for any month this year (even allowing for beginning assemblies on 1939 models of a few lines), a further sharp reduction by September 1 is expected.

Moreover, the reduced rate of new car sales has given dealers an opportunity to sell a markedly larger number of used cars than have been taken in trade for a number of months past. By mid-year, used car inventories held by new car retailers had probably been cut to roughly 550,000, more than 25 per cent under the peak set earlier in the year. Before active production on 1939 models is under way, it is expected that stocks will be well below that figure.

Cotton Ginnings Far Below Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau announced that cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to Aug. 16 totaled 313,934 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 514,524 bales a year ago, and 208,509 bales two years ago.

Round bales included totaled 1,000, compared with 5,064 a year ago.

Ginnings by states were:

Alabama, 5,095 running bales; Arizona, 3,694; Florida, 1,209; Georgia, 14,888; Louisiana, 2,228; Mississippi, 260; Texas, 285,705, and all other states, 855.

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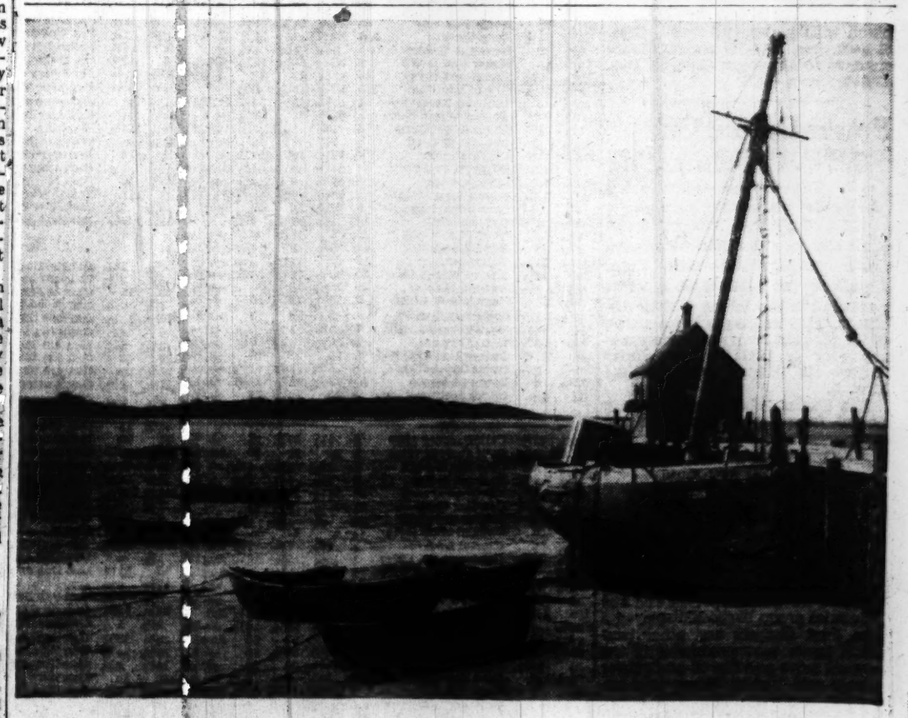

Why not spend your vacation down by the sea and ships?

Watch the tide go out, leaving a sandy beach pungent with briny odors. Watch the mewling gulls as they sweep on tireless wings. Watch the distant speck on the horizon swell into a schooner that drops anchor inside the breakwater. Watch the white wings of sailboats chase each other across blue waves. Watch—oh, a thousand things that only the sea and its shore can show you. For ways to shore resorts, and stopping places, consult Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,380,000
Previous day 1,075,810
1938 volume to date 171,971,163
1937 volume to date 263,266,580

Rally in Market Halted Just Short Of Peaks of July

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Stocks reached a barrier to further progress today after forenoon advances had lifted the market generally almost to the July tops of the mid-year upswing.

While prices backed away a bit in most sections, they remained fractions to about 2 points higher near the final hour.

Dealings shrank when the rise lost headway. Transactions ran at the rate of about 1,300,000 shares for the full session.

The sturdy rise in the preceding session and dazzling performance of automobile and allied shares attracted substantial buying orders overnight, giving the market a brisk send-off. Demand for automotive issues, in the spotlight since the industry hastened preparations for production of new cars, carried General Motors and Chrysler to new peaks for the year, the former reaching 50 on the way up.

A number of stocks in the rubber, glass, motor parts and aircraft equipment groups also attained new 1938 tops, among them Goodyear Tire, U. S. Rubber, Bendix, Borg Warner, Sperry, Electric Auto Lite, and Libbey Owens Glass.

Gainers included such issues as U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Westinghouse Electric, Santa Fe, American Telephone, American Smelting Phelps Dodge, National Cash Register, Oliver Farms, du Pont, and American Can.

On the curb, gains of fractions to more than a point also predominated, including Aluminum of America, American Gas & Electric, International Petroleum, St. Regis Paper, Niles Bement Pond, and National Rubber Machinery.

Rail Bonds Climb

Rail loans rose 1 to more than 4 points in the bond market today in a wave of buying that spread to other divisions.

Toward the final hour, selected issues in the industrial and foreign groups showed gains of from 1 to more than 2 points. Utilities, however, were easy.

U. S Government obligations were irregular, registering changes from a 3 32 of a point advance to an equal decline.

Rail gainers of two points or more included: Southern Pacific 4½s of '68 and the 4s of '49; Southern Railway 4s; Cotton Belt 2d 4s; New Orleans Texas & Mexico 5½s; International Great Northern 5s of '56 series "C"; Atlanta & Danville 1st 4s of '48; B. & O. 1st 5s of '48 and the 4s of '48; Boston & Maine 5s of '55; Central Pacific 1st 4s; and Big Four 4½s of '77.

Industrials that climbed 1 to more than 2 points included: Allis-Chalmers 4s; Armour of Delaware 4s of '57; Childs Co. 5s; General Steel Castings 5½s; and Studebaker 6s.

In the foreign list, Abitibi Power & Light 5s jumped more than 3 points, and Tokyo City 5s up 2 points.

Wheat Prices Drop Nearly 3c a Bushel

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP)—Wheat prices plunged almost three cents a bushel from early highs today in a burst of selling during the final hour and closed at net losses of about two cents for the session.

The decline forced into pit execution a large number of stop loss orders, which added to the selling. A break in Winnipeg quotations touched off the liquidation movement here. Some of the selling was attributed to profit taking.

Corn declined only fractionally, being strengthened by a renewal of export sales.

Wheat closed 1⅜-2¼ lower, compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. 61⅜-62, Dec. 63¾-64; corn was unchanged to 1⅛ lower, Sept. 51, Dec. 46⅝-¾; oats ⅛ off.

Power Output Off 7.2 P. C. Below 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Production of electricity by the electric light and power industry for week ended August 20 was 2,138,517,000 k. w. h., according to the Edison Electric Institute. This represented a decrease of 7.2 per cent from the corresponding week of 1937. In week ended August 13 output was 2,133,641 k. w. h.

New England showed a decrease in output from a year ago of 5.3 per cent.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London. Stock market traders were more cheerful today following the sharp upward swing in Wall Street late Tuesday. Artificial silk shares were well supported and the industrial group likewise displayed a firm tone. Coppers and other base metal issues were prominent in the upward move and the oil and rubber groups sold higher. Home rails recovered some of Tuesday's losses. Giltedged securities and American shares improved with the latter gaining 1 to 2 points.

Paris: The Bourse closed firm, aside from irregularity in Rentes which were 20 centimes down to 20 higher. Industrials sold fractionally up. Royal Dutch gained about 120 francs and Suez Canal advanced 75. Bank of France finished with a loss of 55 francs.

Liverpool. Early advances in cotton futures today were later lost as hedge selling against outside growths encountered tapering demand. Final prices were unchanged to 1d. lower.

Wheat futures moved erratically to end ½d. higher to ¼d. lower. A rally on British milling demand and short covering was undermined by late realizing.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	52½	52⅜	52½	+ ⅜
119⅞	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	35	Acme Steel (1)	7	40	39¾	39¾	Aug12
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	9	12¼	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Aug20
29½	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	3	29	29	29	— ⅛
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	17	64⅜	63⅞	64	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	16	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
1⅝	⅞	Allegheny Corp	5	1	1	1	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	8	12¼	11¾	12	— ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¾
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	12	12	12	Aug19
18¾	17⅝	Alleg-Lud Steel	19	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ¼
10¼	4½	Allen Industries	4	10	9½	10	+ ¾
184	124	Allied Chem & D	2	181⅞	180	180	—1
11¼	7	Allied Kid (⅛e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Aug10
14⅞	8⅜	Allied Mills (⅛e)	1	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
1	4½	Allied Strs	59	11½	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	4	67⅞	66½	66½	+ ⅛
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	20	51¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2	2½	2⅜	Aug23
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	19	19	19	Au 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	6	72½	72½	72½	+ ¾
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2½e)	3	81	80¾	81	+ ¼
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	6	19½	19¼	19¼	
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	2	103½	103	103½	+1
170	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	Aug22
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	18	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅞
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	2	43½	43	43½	Aug23
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	25	21½	20⅞	21	+ ¼
110½	79½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Aug18
117⅜	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116½	116½	116½	Aug20
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¾
14⅜	9	Am Comi Alcohol	4	13	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	18	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	5	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
6⅜	4	Am European	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Aug23
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	7	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15	15	15	Aug23
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	6	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
11	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Aug23
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
27	12	Am Hide & L pf		25	24¾	25	+1½
42¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ½
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Aug23
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	5	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
8¾	4⅛	Am International	3	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	4	21⅜	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	2	64½	64½	64½	+2½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	1	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅜
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	2	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅞
112½	89½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	112½	112½	112½	Jul 30
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	11	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
41⅜	19	Am P&L $6 pf (2¼k)	3	36⅛	35¼	36⅛	+ ⅜
37⅜	16½	Am P&L $5 pf (1⅞k)	2	30⅜	30	30	—2
17	9	Am Rad & St S	116	16⅜	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	39	21¼	20½	20½	+ ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	2	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
20⅞	15¼	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	12	19	19	19	
15¾	7⅛	Am Seating	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ½
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	46	50⅜	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅜
136	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	134½	134½	134½	+1½
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	Aug23
34¾	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	40	29⅞	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	8	7¾	7¾	
14	12	Am Stove	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug13
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	18	24⅜	23¾	23¾	— ¼
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	103	103	103	
20¼	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	24	146⅝	145¼	145½	+ ½
88⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	85	85	85	— ¼
91	83¾	Am Tob B (5)	7	89¼	88⅜	89¼	+ ¾
143½	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143½	143½	143½	Aug12
8¼	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	7¼	7¼	7½	
13½	6	Am Water Wks	24	10½	10¼	10¼	
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	84	84	84	Aug23
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	14	6	6	6	+ ⅛
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	12	40½	40	40⅜	+ ½
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	18	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	154	36	35⅛	35¼	+ ⅛
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ¼
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	10	20⅛	19½	19½	— ¼
19	10	Andes Copper	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Aug19
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	3	29	29	29	Aug23
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Aug23
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	12	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	48½	48½	48½	—1½
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	13	44	42¾	44	+ 1½
11	2½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
17¾	2½	Artloom Corp	16	7¼	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	26	11⅜	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅜
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	75	75	75	Aug 9
72½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5¾k)	2	70	70	70	Aug18
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	6	35	35	35	Aug23
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	37	39	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	14	59	56	58	+2
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	9	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	3¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	4	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ 1¼
27¾	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	21	23⅜	22¾	23	— ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	108½	108	108	
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	46	46	46	— ⅜
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	53	53	53	Aug22
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	Aug12
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	3	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Aug22
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	14	4½	4⅜		

B

11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	14	10	9½	9½	— ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	34	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	11	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ¾
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	34	34	34	— ½
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	21	21⅛	20½	20¾	— ⅛
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	16	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	9	16½	16	16	
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Aug19
96½	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun13
115½	84½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	115	115	115	Aug23
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	1	8	8	8	Aug16
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
24	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	118	24½	23¾	23¾	
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	9	18	17¾	17¾	
15¼	10¼	Best & Co (1.92½e)	14	49½	48¾	49¼	+1¼
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	143	61⅜	60	60¼	— ⅛
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	4	16	16	16	
99½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	99½	99	99½	+ ⅛
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	4	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	8	19¾	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	10¼	Blaw-Knox	21	18⅛	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	21	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	13	28¾	28⅜	28	— ⅛
14⅛	6	Bond Stores	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	10	16⅞	16⅝	16⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	16½	Borg-Warner	119	36	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
25¾	14	Bower Roll Bear	9	26	25½	25⅞	+1⅛
12⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	46	12¼	12	12	+ ⅛
35½	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	100	36½	35½	35½	
38½	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	38½	38½	38½	Aug20
40⅜	23	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	40¾	40¼	40¼	+ ¾
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Aug22
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	3	7⅞	7½	7⅞	Aug22
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	7	31½	31½	31½	Aug20
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	6	18¼	17⅞	17½	+ ⅜
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	4	33½	33½	33½	Aug12
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	6	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
12⅜	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	16	12¼	11¾	11¾	
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	21	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
5½	3	Budd Wheel	13	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	16	23	22¼	23¼	+ ¾
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	11	36⅜	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	15	15½	15	15	— ¼
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	198	19¾	18¾	19¼	+ ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8½	8½	8½	Aug19
10	6⅜	Butler Bros	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22	22	22	+ ½
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	26	13½	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	3	20	19½	20	+ ¼

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	5	21¼	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Aug23
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	7	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
19¾	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	29	20½	19¾	19¾	
21½	12⅝	Can Dry G Ale	32	19⅜	18⅞	19	
6⅜	5	Canadian Pacific	27	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
1	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	3	4	40	40	Aug13
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Aug20
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Sti (.20e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Aug19
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	1	3½	3½	3½	Aug19
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	16	95	93	93½	+1
58	29⅝	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	17	51¼	50	50	— ½
106	100⅞	Caterpil pf (5)		105½	105½	105½	Jul
25⅝	9	Celanese Corp	57	25¾	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
95	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	95	93	95	Aug23
25½	13½	Celotex Corp	3	25½	24⅞	25	+ ½
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	4	5½	5	5	— ⅛
14	7	Cent B E & P	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Aug19
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	Aug19
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Aug15
49½	26⅛	Cerro de Pas (2e)	7	45½	45	45	+ ¼
10⅝	4½	Certain-teed Prod	53	10⅞	10½	10½	
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	3	25⅞	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	21	31⅛	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅜
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	Jul 11
48½	27½	Ches Corp (1.85e)	4	40¼	39	39	+1½
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug18
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	3	1	1	1	+ ⅛
2¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	4	4	4	Aug
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	11	⅝	⅝	⅝	
⅜	⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	4	4	4	Aug
1⅞	8¼	Chi Mail Order	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
1	½	Chi M St P & P	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅝	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1½	1½	1¼	Aug23
13⅜	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	14	15⅞	15½	15½	+ ¼
27	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	26	26	26	Aug19
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	43	43	43	
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Aug20
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ¼
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Aug22
12⅝	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	3¼	Childs Co	3	10½	9¾	9¾	— ¼
75⅛	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	260	77	75⅝	75½	— ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	1	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	4	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	4	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	28	41¼	38¾	41¼	+2¼
25⅝	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	7	22¾	22¼	23¼	+ ¼
142⅝	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	4	137½	135	135	—1¾
60	27½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59½	59½	59½	Aug23
13¾	7⅜	Colgate-Palm-P	52	13¼	12¾	12⅜	
96	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	94	94	94	Aug17
37⅝	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	34	38¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	17⅛	17⅛	17¾	+ ¾
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	3	20	20	20	+ ⅛
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	6	19	19	19	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Col Gas & El	56	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
70	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	66	66	66	Aug22
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	12	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Aug11
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	91½	90	91½	Aug22
54	23	Comi Credit (4)	26	50½	49⅝	49⅝	+ ¼
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	28	55¼	54¾	54¾	+ ¾
107	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¾)	1	107	107	107	Aug15
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	39	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	23	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
45	25	Com St & Pf (2¾k)	2	37	37	37	— ½
25	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	23	26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ¼
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	8	8	8	+ ¾
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	26	26½	26	26	+ ½
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Aug 9
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	14	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
10½	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Aug23
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	39	28¾	28	28	+ ⅜
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	7	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Aug23
8⅜	4½	Consol Film pf (½e)	6	8⅝	8½	8½	
6⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	6	6	6	
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	24	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
7½	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug13
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	Aug 6
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ⅜
17½	9¾	Container Corp	14	16½	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
16⅞	8¾	Cont Bak A	30	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (2)	1	97½	97	97½	Aug23
49	38½	Cont Can (1½e)	18	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112	112	112	— ½
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	8	9⅜	9½	9½	
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	34½	34	34	— ½
1¾	⅛	Cont Motors	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	19	33⅜	32½	32¾	— ⅜
19½	10	Cont Steel	2	17	17	17	Aug23
70⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	29	70⅝	70	70¼	+ ¾
167⅜	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Aug 1
5½	2¾	Coty Inc	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
36½	19	Crane Co	66	38¼	35½	35½	

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup Mfg B	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
500	Ainsworth	9½	9	9
200	Air Assoc (1e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Air Devices	¾	¾	¾
300	Air Investors	1½	1½	1½
50	Alum Co Am	117	115½	115½
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
100	Alum Ind	4	4	4
50	Alum Ltd	127½	126	127
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	105¼	104	105¼
100	Am Airlines	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Am Box Board	10	10	10
25	Am Cit P&LA (1½h)	26¼	26¼	26¼
1600	Am Cyan B (.60)	24	23¾	24
300	Am&Fgn P war	1½	1½	1½
1100	Am Gas&El (1.40)	27½	27¼	27¼
25	Am G&E pf (6)	111¾	111¾	111¾
100	Am Gen	5¼	5¼	5¼
1000	Am Lt&T	14⅝	14	14¼
2100	Am Repub (.10e)	10½	10	10⅛
400	Am Superpow	¾	11	¾
100	Apex Elex Mfg	11¾	11¾	11¾
20	Appal El P pf	102	102	102
100	Ark Nat Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	Ark Nat Gas A	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Ark Nat Gas pf	6¼	6¼	6½
200	AshlandOil&R (.40)	4½	4½	4½
200	Asso G&El	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Asso G&El A	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Asso G&El pf	7	7	7
400	Atl Cst Fish	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10	Atl Cst Line Co (3g)	23	23	23
200	Atlast Corp war	1	1	1
700	Atlas Ply	15	14¾	15
3500	Austin Silver M	½	⅛	⅛
500	Automat Prod	1¼	1¼	1¼
1400	Aviation &Tran	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
30	Axton-Fis A	33	32	33
800	Baldwin Loco war	4¾	4¼	4¼
200	Baldwin Rub	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
600	Barium Sta Stl	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Bath Iron Wks	8⅛	8	8
100	Beech Airc	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Bell Airc	12¼	12	12¼
1200	Bellanca Airc	6⅝	6⅜	6½
500	Bens & Hedges	15½	14½	15½
100	Berk & Gay Furn	¾	¾	¾
100	Berk & Gay F war	¼	¼	¼
800	Bliss (E W)	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
175	Bliss & Laugh	20	19¾	19¾
100	Blue Ridge	1½	1½	1½
400	Blumenthal (8)	11¼	11	11⅛
100	BowmBilt H 2 pf	3	3	3
200	Breeze Corp	4¾	4½	4½
200	Brewst Sero (.20e)	5½	5½	5½
200	Bridgpt Mach	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	Brill pf	23¼	23¼	23¼
50	Brown Co pf	27	27	27
100	Brown-F Dist	3	3	3
3200	Brown Rubber	5⅞	5⅝	5¾
200	Bruce E L	15	14⅝	14⅝
1300	Bunk Hill & S	14	14¾	14¾
300	Cab El Prod vtc	½	½	½
700	Carrier Corp	24⅛	23¾	23¾
900	Casco Prod	23⅞	22⅞	23
400	Cellin Am	3⅞	3¾	3¾
25	Celanese 1 pf	82½	82½	82½
120	Celluloid 1 pf	54	53	53
200	Cen Ohio Stl (½e)	7	7	7
200	Cen St El	½	½	½
100	Cen St E 7% pf	13½	13½	13½
100	Centrif Pipe	4	4	4
50	Chesebrough	113½	113½	113
150	Chi Flex Shaft	72	71	72
100	Childs pf	48½	47¾	48½
500	Cties Service	8¼	8	8
300	Cit Svc pf	40½	40	40½
200	Claude Neon Lts	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Colon Develop	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Colo Fuel & I war	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
500	Colum O & G	3¼	3¼	3¼
1400	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Comm Wat Svc	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Cons Biscuit (.35e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
3500	Cons Coppermin	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	73	73	73
200	Cons Mng & S (1e)	60½	60	60½
200	Cons Ret Strs	4	4	4
100	Cons Stl Corp	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Cooper-Bess	8¼	8¼	8¼
700	Copper-wld Stl (1.10e)	30	29	29¾
300	Cosden Petro	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	Creole Pet (½a)	22½	22½	22⅝
200	Crocker-Wh El M	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
100	Croft Brewing	½	½	½
100	Crystal Oil Ref	1	1	1
10	Dennison 1pf	40	40	40
200	Derby Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Det Chalk & Mfg	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Det G&M pf (1.20)	14¾	14¾	14¾
400	Det Gray Ir (.04)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Det Paper Prod	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Det Stl Prod	32½	32½	32½
100	Dtaper Corp (5e)	62	62	62
100	Dubilier Cond	1½	1½	1½
500	Duro-Test (.10e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
1900	Eagle Pich Ld	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛
150	East G&F6%pf	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
150	East G&F pr pf) 4½)	34½	33¾	33¾
100	East Sta pf B	21¾	21¾	21¾
3200	El Bond & Sh	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	56	56	56
100	El Bd & Sh $5 pf (5)	49	49	49
100	Elect Share	2½	2½	2½
500	Elec Shov Coal pf	3	3	3
100	Electrographix	12	11½	11½
2500	Emp G&E 6%pf	48¼	48¼	48¼
1900	Equity Corp	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Esquire-Coron	12	11¾	11¾
500	Eureka Pipe L	21	21	21
200	Fairchild Av	5½	5½	5½
100	Ferro Enam	19¼	19¼	19¼
4200	Fisk Rub	8⅛	7½	8⅛
500	Fisk Rub pf (8)	68¼	68¼	68¼
5000	Fla P&L $7pf	48¾	48¾	48¾
800	Ford M Can A (1)	20¾	20	20¾
100	Mord M Can B (1)	20¾	20¼	20¾
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Frankl Ray	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Froedt G&M	8⅛	8	8⅛
1500	Froedt G&M pf	17½	17	17½
100	Gen Fireprfg	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
600	Glen Alden Coal (¼e)	6¾	6¼	6⅜
100	Godchaux Sug B	13½	13½	13½
1900	Grand Nat Films	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Grand Rap V (¾e)	8½	8½	8½
400	Gray Tel P S	9¼	9¼	9¼
500	Greenf T & D	8	7¾	7¾
400	Grumman Aire E(1¼)	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
400	Gulf Oil (½e)	44¾	43⅞	43⅞
300	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅞	2	2
200	Hearn D Strs	6½	6¼	6¼
600	Heela Min (.15e)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	Helena Rubin	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
75	Horn & Hard (1.20)	32	32	32
50	Hotill 5% pf (5)	101½	101½	101½
800	Humble Oil (1⅔e)	70¾	68¾	68¾
100	Hummel-Ross F	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Huyler's Del	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Huyler's pf at	6½	6½	6½
100	Hygrade Sf	1¾	1¾	1¾
150	Hygrade Sylv	20¼	20¼	20¼
200	Ill Ia P div ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Ill Ia P pf	16	15¾	15¾
200	ImpOil Ltd (½a)	17	17	17
100	Ins Co N Am	64¾	64½	64¾
300	Int Cig Mch (1½e)	22	22	22
200	Int Hyd-El pf	20½	20	20
300	Int Pap&Pow war	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
300	Internat Pet (1½a)	26¾	26¼	26¼
200	Inter Prod	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Inter Radio (½e)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200	Inter Rubber	¾	¾	¾
200	Inters Home Eq (.44)	4¼	4	4¼
300	Invest Roy (.06)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Irving Air Cn (1)	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞
2300	Jacobs (F L)	5¾	5	5
100	Jer C P&L 6pf (6)	75	75	75
200	Jer C P&L 7pf (7)	82	81¼	82
400	Jones & Lau Stl	33	32¼	32¼
30	Kings Co Lg pfB (7)	41	41	41
100	Kingston Prod	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Koppers Co pf (6)	99	99	99
2300	Lake Shore M (4)	53¼	52¾	53⅞
200	Lakey Fdy & M	2⅞	2¾	2¾
100	Lefcourt Real	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Lehigh C&N	5	5	5
800	Lion Oil (1)	23½	23	23
400	Lit Bros	2¼	2⅛	2¼
1250	Locke Stl Ch (1e)	16¼	15¼	15¾
2100	Lockheed Airc	14¾	14½	14½
500	Lone Star Gas(.40e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1100	Long Is Ltg	1¼	1¼	1¼
75	Long Is Lt pf B (3)	27½	25¾	27½
100	Loudon Pack	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	Louis L&E (.40)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Lynch Corp (1½e)	36⅝	36	36⅝
400	Mangel Strs	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
200	Marion St Shov	5¾	5⅝	5¾
100	Massey-Harris	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Master Elec(.65e)	15	15	15
25	McColl Front Oil pf	99	99	99
100	McWill Dreg	19	19	19
50	Mercast Strs (1e)	16	16	16
400	Merritt-C & S	4	3¾	3¾
100	Mesabi Iron	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Metro Ed $6 pf (6)	82½	82½	82½
100	Mexico-Ohio Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
2500	Michigan G O	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
700	Midwest Oil (1)	8⅝	8½	8⅝
400	Molybdenum	6⅜	6¼	6¼
400	Monogram Pict	2½	2½	2½
70	Montg Ward A (7)	156½	156	156
100	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	29½	29¼	29¼
1300	Mount City Cop	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Mount Prod (.60)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Nat Auto Fib	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Nat Bellas Hess	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Nat Container(42½¢)	6¾	6¾	⅞
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
200	Nat Oil Prod (.40e)	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
3000	Nat Rub Mch	7⅜	6½	7⅛
300	Nat Service pf	1	1	1
25	Nat Sti Car (1½e)	65¾	65¾	65¾
700	Nat Sup Ref (1¼)	13¼	12½	13¼
100	Nat Trans (.35e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Nat Tun & Mines	2	2	2
10	Nebr Pow pf (7)	109¾	109¾	109¾
400	Nehi Corp (1e)	45½	44¾	44¾
100	N J Zinc (1½e)	64¾	64½	64½
100	Newmont M (1½e)	75	75	75
100	NYC Omnibus war	18	19	19
30	NY Pr&L 7% pf	106	106	106
1300	Niag Hud Pow	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50	Niag Hud 7pf (5)	81	81	81
400	Niag Sh Md B	6	5⅞	5⅞
863	Niles-Bem-P (1½e)	42¼	40¾	40¾
100	Nipissing Mns (.15e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Nor Am L&P pf	40¾	40¾	40¾
100	Nor Am Ray A	28¼	28¼	28¼
100	Nor Cent Tex (.10e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Nor Ind PS 4½ pf (6)	72	71½	71½
100	Nor Sta Pw A	11¼	11¼	11¼
75	Ohio Brss B	29	28¾	28¾
100	Ohio Oil pf (6)	109¾	109¾	109¾
900	Okla Nat Gas	10	9¾	10
50	Okla Nat Gas pf	34	34	34
100	Oldetyme Dist	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Pac G&E 6% pf (1½)	30¾	30¼	30¼
200	Pac G&E 5%pf(1⅛)	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	Pac Pub Svc	7	7	7
130	Pac Pub Svc1pf	18	18	18
200	Pan-Am Airl⅛e	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
600	Pantepec Oil	5	4¾	4¾
50	Parker Pen (1.2e)	15	15	15
100	PrkersbrgR&R(1.60)	16	16	16
1400	Penbrad (1¢g)	2⅛	2	2
300	Pa-Cent Airl	7¾	7⅝	7⅝

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
38	Ala Pow 5s '46	100	99¾	100
1	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Am G&E 5s 2028	109½	109½	109½
1	Am P&L 6s 2016	87	86¾	86¾
1	Am Rad 4½s '47	105	105	105
2	Am Seat 6s '46 stp	96	96	96
11	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	102⅜	102	102⅜
15	Ark P&L 5s '56	99	98¾	98¾
3	As Elec 4½s '53	43¼	43	43½
7	As G&E 5½s '36 IC	95	95	95
5	As G&E 5s '50	31	30½	31
13	As G&E 5s '68	30	29½	29⅝
15	As G&E 4½s '49 C	27¾	27	27½
2	As TAT 5½s '52	77½	77	76½
6	Grand Trunk 4s '50	88½	88½	88½
2	Hacken Wat 5s '77A	103	102¾	102¾
3	Hall Pr 6s '47A st	97¾	97½	97¾
3	Broad Riv P 5s '54	80	80	80
5	Can Pac 6s '42	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Cen Ill P S 5s '66 G	103	103	103
4	Cen IllPS 4½s '67 F	98¾	98¾	98¾
10	Ia-Neb L&P 5s'57	98¾	98¾	98¾
9	Cen P&L 5s2'56	94¾	94½	94¾
1	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	82½	82	82½
16	Con St El 5½s '54	34	32¾	33¾
3	Chi Dist E 4½s '70	106½	106½	106½
1	Chi S P & L 5½s '49	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Chi Ry cod 5s '27	48¾	48¾	46¾
2	Cities Ser 5s '69	65	65	65
3	Cities Ser 5s '66	68	68	68
12	Cities Ser 5s '58	64½	64¼	64¾
64	Cities Ser 5s '50	65¾	63¾	65¼
15	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	63½	63½	63½
30	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	63½	63¼	63¼
3	Commun P&L 5s '57	75¼	74½	75
1	CommuPbSv5s'60A	100½	100½	100½
2	Conn L&P 7s '51A	129	129	129
1	Con G Balt 4½s '54	123	123	123
4	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	60¾	60½	60½
2	Nat P&L 6s 2026	90	90	90
1	Nat P&L 5s 2030	80½	80½	80½
27	NEng G/E 5s'50	54¼	53¾	53¾
4	N Eng G&E 5s '48	84¾	84½	84¾
13	N Eng G&E 5s '47	87	86¾	87
26	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	90	89½	89¾
19	N Eng Pow 5s '48	89	88	88¼
3	N Orl P S 6s '49 A	82¼	82¼	82¼
5	NY&West Lt 4s 2004	105	104¾	104¾
2	NY Pow&Lt4½s'67	107½	107½	107½
6	NY St E&G 4½s'80	95	95	95
1	Nor Am L&P5½s'56	88	88	88
1	Nor Con Ut5½s'48A	48	48	48
2	Nor Ind Pub S 5s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
14	Nor Ind PS 4½s'70E	100	99½	99½
1	Nor west El 6s '45 st	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Nor west P S 5s '57	95¾	95¾	95¾
2	Ogden Gas 5s '45	107½	107½	107½
11	Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	105¾	105	105

Possible Canada Will Lose Wheat Preference Setup

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP) — While Dominion Government officials label as "guesswork" the reports from Britain that United States wheat may be allowed free access into United Kingdom markets under the new trade agreement the two countries are negotiating in Washington, there is a feeling here these reports will turn out to be the handwriting on the wall and Canada will lose the preference it now enjoys over all other wheat from North America.

Before the 1932 Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa, the United Kingdom wheat markets were free to the world. At that conference the United Kingdom delegation agreed to ask the British Parliament to put a tariff on all wheat from foreign countries of two shillings a quarter (eight bushels), roughly six cents a bushel, and allow Empire wheat to continue to enter free. Prime Minister R. B. Bennett at that time was said to have been largely responsible for the British delegation agreeing to this proposal.

Impost on Wheat

The British Parliament later made good the delegation's undertaking and an impost of two shillings a quarter was imposed on all wheat from foreign countries with the provision that the duties might be removed at any time the Empire countries were unable or unwilling to supply wheat to the United Kingdom at world prices.

In order to be sure what was Empire and what was foreign wheat, the customs authorities in Britain prepared regulations which provided that only wheat with through bills of lading from an Empire country to a British port would be admitted free. This was done it was explained, to insure that only Canadian wheat from North America came in free.

This had the tendency of switching Canadian wheat which usually went by New York and New England states ports for Liverpool, to Montreal, Quebec, Saint John and Halifax because of the difficulty of proving to the satisfaction of British customs officials that Canadian wheat arriving from a United States port was actually from Canada.

Wheat Earmarked

Should United States wheat be allowed to enter United Kingdom markets free, on the same basis as Canadian wheat, there will be no necessity to earmark Canadian wheat, it is expected, and it will flow to the United Kingdom workers by the most economical and most convenient route. Buffalo shipping interests have frequently protested against the damage it was claimed was done that transshipping port by the preference routing of wheat away from New York.

On Aug. 3 rumors that Britain might put United States wheat on the free lists had evidently already reached Winnipeg for the grain exchange in that City went on record as urging the Government to oppose the loss of preference for Canadian wheat particularly for this year when Canada's surplus would be large and the world demand uncertain.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Ohio Pow 4½s 56 D	104	104	104
4	Okla Nat Gas 6s 46	99½	99½	99½
14	Okla NatGas 4½s51A	104½	104	104
14	Pac P&L 5s55	78¼	77½	78
13	Pen Cen P&L 4½s77	90	89¾	89⅞
5	Pen-Oh Ed 6s 50	99	98¾	98⅞
4	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s 59	92½	92½	92½
4	Pen Wat&P2Ss 40	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	Peo GasL&C 4s 81B	94½	93½	93½
11	Peo Gas L&C 4s 61D	96¼	96	96
1	Potomac Ed 5s '56 E	108	108	108
9	PubSNIll 4½s '81 F	103	103	103
1	PubSNIll 4½s '60 I	104½	104½	104½
3	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	144½	144	144
5	Pub Sv Okla 4s '66 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	78	77½	78
1	Pug Sd Pr&L 5s '50 C	73½	73½	73½
1	Queens Bor G 5½s '52	80	80	80
3	Scripps 5½s '43	102⅞	102½	102⅞
8	Shaw W&P 4½s '68B	103¾	103¾	103¾
8	Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	104	104	104
1	S E P&L 6s 2025A	91	91	91
2	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
8	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4	So'west A Tel5s'61A	99½	99½	99½
7	So'west L&P 5s '57 A	103¼	103	103¼
7	Stand G&E 6s '48 st	51	51	51
7	Stand G&E 6s '48 cv st	51¾	51	51⅞
18	Stand G&E 6s '51	51¾	50½	51¾
8	Stand G&E 6s '66	51	51	51
3	Stand P&L 6s '57	49½	48⅝	49½
2	Starrett Corp 5s '50	35	35	35
30	Superpwr Ill4½s8 '70	106¾	105¾	105¾
1	Superpwr.Ill 4½s68	105½	105½	105½
2	Tenn El P 5s '56	87½	87½	87½
54	Tenn Pub G 5s '70	97¼	97¼	97¼
12	Tex El 5s '60	95¾	95½	95⅞
20	Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	57½	57	57½
6	Unit L&P 5½s '52	104	104	104
11	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	81	79¾	81
2	Virg Pub S 6s '46	84	84	84
8	Virg P S 5½s '46A	88	87½	88
10	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	24	23¼	24
14	Wash Ry&El 4s '51	109	109	109
1	Wash Wat P 5s '60	105½	105½	105½
3	West Newsp Un 6s '44	50¾	50	50
2	West Pa Tract 5s '60	107½	107½	107½
2	West Tex Ut 5s '57A	94	93¾	93¾
3	Wis Mtn L&P 5s '44	100½	100½	100½
19	Wisc P&L 4s '66A	97¼	97	97
15	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	103	103	103

Foreign Bonds

1	Antioqkuia 1st 7sct	7	7	7
1	Antioquia 2nd 7s'57ct	7	7	7
3	Cauca Val 7s '48	10¼	10¼	10¼
5	Cen Bk Ger 6s '52A	26¼	26¼	26¼
2	Cubn Tel 7½s '41A	97½	97½	97½
6	Ger C Mun 7s '47	22	22	22
5	Ger C Mun 6s'47	20½	20½	20½
2	Hanover City 7s '39	24½	24½	24½
2	Lima Peru 6½s '58	10½	10½	10½
1	Prussia El 6s '54	22½	22½	22½
1	Russian 6½s 1919	¾	¾	¾
5	Russ 5½s8 1921	¾	¾	¾
1	Russ 5½s ct 1921	½	½	½
1	Sauda alls 5s '65 A	111	111	111
15	Stinnes 4s '46 2d st	50¼	50¼	50¼
1	Unit Ind 6½s '41	27½	27½	27½

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (vwi) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Oct.	8.24	8.29	8.20	8.20	—.06
Dec.	8.43	8.36	8.28	8.28	—.05
Jan.	8.32	8.36	8.28	8.28	—.05
Mar.	8.32	8.34	8.26	8.26	—.08
May	8.31	8.34	8.26	8.26	—.07
July	8.38	8.38	8.23	8.23	—.08

Spots 8.32, off 5 points.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Oct.	4.58	4.58	4.52	4.54	—.01
Jan.	4.66	4.66	4.61	4.63	..
March	4.70	4.70	4.66	4.67	..
May	4.72	4.72	4.68	4.70	..
July	4.73	4.73	4.73	4.73	..

Spots 4.72, up 5 points.

Estimates of National Income For 1938 Are Revised Upward

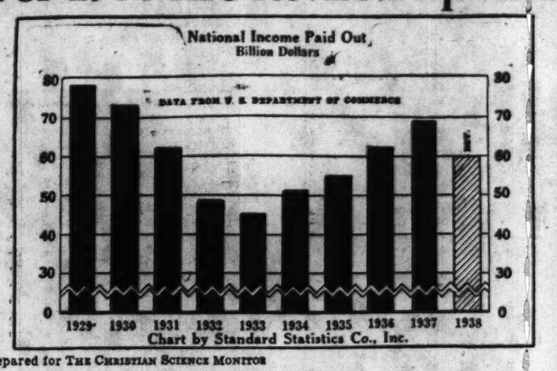

Chart by Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Estimates of the probable national income paid out in 1938 have undergone an upward revision in the recent past. Earlier in the year, the President expressed the opinion (undoubtedly supplied by the Department of Commerce) that the national income for 1938 would be around $56,000,000,000, which would compare with $69,000,000,000 in 1937. The Department of Commerce now expresses the opinion that national income for the year will be around $61,000,000,000, a sharp upward adjustment from the earlier estimate. While this estimate may prove a trifle high, the Standard Statistics Company estimates the figure at almost $60,000,000,00.

Treasury Announces New Rules to Avoid Double Taxation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Acting Secretary Roswell Magill announced new Treasury regulations to prevent double taxation or double taxsaving in thousands of income tax disputes.

The new regulations will apply when either the taxpayer or the Government contends a deduction or item of income should be recognized three or more years after it has already figured in an income tax return.

Henceforth, it will be possible to adjust the earlier return even though the three-year period of the statute of limitations has expired.

Under the old regulations, a taxpayer might have taken a deduction in 1932 for a debt he believed became worthless in that year. In 1936, the taxpayer might assert he made a mistake in 1932 and that the debt actually did not become worthless until 1936. If he could prove this, he would get the deduction twice under the old rules because the statute of limitations prevented reopening his 1932 income tax return. The new regulation provides that if he proves his right to the deduction in 1936, his 1932 return may be reopened and additional tax collected.

The new regulations would work both ways, however. If, for example the Government proved a taxpayer should pay on capital gains in 1936, although he already had paid taxes on the identical income in 1932, the old law permitted collection of another tax for 1936. The new rules will permit the taxpayer in such a case to get a refund for 1932 if he is forced to pay for the same item in 1936.

Mr. Magill explained the new regulation at his last press conference as Acting Treasury Secretary. President, Roosevelt has accepted Mr. Magill's resignation and he will return September 15 to teaching tax law at Columbia University.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Gen Reinsurance	25c	Sep. 15	Sep. 8
Veeder-Root	25c	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Accumulated			
Crown Cork Int Corp class "A"	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
So West P & L $6 pf	$1.12½	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Interim			
Rem Rand	20c	Oct. 1	Sep. 9
Reduced			
Alexander & Baldwin Ltd	$1.50	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Crowell Pub Co	50c	Sep. 24	Sep. 14

New York Intensifies Drive to Retain P. R.

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—To the amazement of politicians, the brief hour of bipartisan trading which invalidated the "proportional representation" system of voting in New York as the Constitutional Convention hurried through to adjournment last Friday has brought a repercussion more far-reaching than anything thus far projected in the State's 1938 politics.

The P. R. forces, including Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, President of the City Council A. Newbold Morris, the City Progressive Party, Samuel Seabury, American Labor Party, independent individuals and organizations today had won the support of a coalition of progressive Republicans and liberal Democrats in their fight to rescind the vote reform ban when the convention reassembles Thursday to put its 57 amendments into submission.

The furore aroused by the alliance of upstate Republicans with Tammany Democrats to put through a change to meet Tammany's dissatisfaction with the way proportional representation has further blasted its grip on New York City affairs provides striking evidence to observers of the new forces now operating in political and civic affairs here.

Nothing so spontaneous was observable even during the 1932 and 1936 New York City campaigns, when the Fusion forces were chalking up their unprecedented victories against the Tammany Tiger even to the extent of adopting this system of voting by a nearly two-to-one majority.

Reversal Is Sought

Its militancy, attested in the deluge of letters, telegrams and editorial comment demanding that the delegates lose no time in reconsidering the vote of the "deal" which proposes to make proportional representation unconstitutional in any city of the State, has spurred the effort among delegates themselves to seek a reversal of the ban. This must be done in the face of the decisive vote of 113 to 38 by which the secret move was speeded through as the concluding amendment to the suffrage article.

However, the bargaining section took most of the delegates so by surprise that many voted without realizing what they were doing, and others, like Supreme Court Justice Charles Poletti, liberal Democrat, uninformed as to what was under way, were absent from the chamber when the otherwise somewhat routine article came up for vote.

On this basis, it is believed that a motion to reconsider the roll-call stands a chance of winning and will be in order as would any other motion relating to any section of the revised document. Its introducer may be Justice Poletti or it may be Abbot Low Moffat, New York City Republican, who voted "no" on the suffrage article after attempting in vain to amend the "ripper" provision to exempt the City of New York from its prohibition.

Strong Support

There will be plenty of able support for the reversal motion, since the list of negative voters included Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook, Councilman Joseph Clark Baldwin, 3d, New York City Deputy Welfare Commissioner Edward F. Corsi, W. Kingsland Macy, Harold Riegelman, and Mrs. Helen Z. M. Rodgers.

The latter, Chairman of the Suffrage Committee and only woman in a convention chairmanship, was an eloquent pleader against the action, calling attention to the overwhelming 367,969 majority whereby New York City had adopted proportional representation and charging that the attempt to outlaw it was "nothing less than an attempt to amend the New York City charter through the convention without submission to its people."

There was a strong possibility today that Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and United States Senator Robert F. Wagner would support the rescindment demand, although the latter, minority leader of the convention, voted in the affirmative.

La Guardia to Speak

Mayor La Guardia took his criticism to the microphone last night in a radio address on the work of the State Convention. This urged separation of the articles to give the voters choice between what he regards as the sound and unsound work of the delegates, and, if this is not done, a citizen campaign to defeat the entire document.

Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle, Fusionist and only woman member of the New York City Council, telegraphed her protest to Judge Frederick E. Crane, President of the Convention, declaring that "every argument against proportional representation offered at convention was thoroughly discussed and wholly refuted during campaign for the new city charter."

Meanwhile the upstate Republican role in the deal was seen here yesterday as striking hard at the prospective move to draft New York County District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey as the Republican candidate for Governor. Mr. Dewey was one of the chief proponents for proportional representation voting and took the stump for it in his anti-Tammany campaign last fall. When the Republicans turned thumbs down on it, they were wielding an ax against a chief point in the prosecutor's political philosophy.

Action by Dewey

The Dewey strategists are convinced that if he runs and the revised constitution is submitted to the voters en bloc, Mr. Dewey must campaign against it, since he would be compelled to indorse the entire document or reject it in its entirety. To support it, they believe, would lose him his independent vote in New York City which would be the bulwark of his possible success as Governor.

Racket Payments Told

(Continued from Page 1)

must use all the money it could "to help Hines elect Dodge."

In one talk with Schultz, Weinberg said, he was told "We must concentrate on the election of a district attorney."

Ironically, Mr. Dewey was the man who defeated Mr. Dodge for re-election.

Weinberg said that the money for Mr. Hines' elect-Dodge fund was paid by himself and Davis and entered on the policy's expense sheets by Harry Schoenhaus, administrator of financial details, for the Schultz combine.

"Fixing" the Results

Weinberg then testified how the racket, which had been paying out 50 per cent of their "take" to winning players, installed a system that extended the practice of "fix" against even the policy's own customers.

A man named Otto Berman, known to the underworld as "Abadaba," was paid $10,000 to "fix" the numbers, Weinberg said. Berman, working at the Coney Island race track, would see that the winning numbers did not come up, after the racket telephoned him what they were, Weinberg testified.

Yesterday Weinberg testified that on one occasion Davis gave Mr. Hines $2,000 in pay-off money. Weinberg said that Davis came to him and wanted his money back—that is, the $2,000 he said he had given to Mr. Hines. Weinberg told him that he could restore $1,000 but that he had no authority from Schultz to go above that figure. Davis, according to Weinberg, told him "not to bother," because he would make good the difference himself.

Reaffirms Testimony

Weinberg reaffirmed his testimony of last Wednesday when he asserted he was present on April 12, 1932, with Mr. Hines, Schultz, and others when it was allegedly agreed to pay Mr. Hines an initial $100 and $500 a week to protect the policy racket.

Subsequent to this meeting, Weinberg depicted Mr. Hines as playing the role of constant adviser and protector.

The witness said Mr. Hines told him he could reach him before 9 a. m. and between 6 p. m. and 8 p. m. at home. At other periods of the night Mr. Hines told him to call the Monongahela Democratic Club, Mr. Weinberg said.

When the racket leaders were considering setting up headquarters at 351 Lenox Avenue, Weinberg said Schultz cautioned him not to do anything until "you see Jimmie about it."

Weinberg testified that, in accordance with the Schultz warning, he saw Mr. Hines, who he quoted as saying:

"Go ahead and open it up and see how it goes."

This sensational testimony began when Weinberg introduced the name of the Tammany politician in connection with the consolidation of the various bankers.

Quotes Schultz Warning

Weinberg quoted Schultz as passing the word along that the Racket was to lay off Ed Maloney until Mr. Hines returned home from a vacation in Hot Springs, Ark. Maloney was one of the resistent independent bankers with whom Schultz was having difficulty.

Later, Weinberg said, Mr. Hines told Maloney that he would be better off in the combination.

Again Weinberg quoted Schultz in the controversy he was having with Maloney, who wanted a 50-50 split of the profits instead of the "short end of a 60-40 proposition."

Schultz said to Maloney, Weinberg testified, "I have lots of people to think of. I have Jimmie Hines to take care of."

This was in March, 1932, before the conference in which Hines is alleged to have taken part.

In the fall of 1932, Weinberg said he took "Big Harry" Schoenhaus to the Monongahela Club and introduced him to Mr. Hines as the man who would subsequently bring him his "pay off" of $500 a week.

Youths to Study Stake in Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MENDHAM, N. J., Aug. 23—Scholarships have been granted to almost 60 high school and college students in the vicinity of New York City and to five foreign students in Eastern universities to attend the Fourth Annual Leadership Institute of International Affairs from Friday, Aug. 26 to Sept. 2 at the Schiff Reservation near here.

Sponsored jointly by the Foreign Policy Association of New York City of which Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell is President, and the New Jersey Council on International Relations, the Institute will present a score of lecturers and authors to the youthful delegates in a consideration of current world conditions.

For an entire week the delegates, selected from 27 communities in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio will meet in round table sessions, form commissions, and make reports on the conference theme, "Youth's Stake in World Peace." Conducted since 1935 as a combination vacation camp and an international relations congress, the Institute provides swimming, boating, tennis, and a host of other recreational facilities to the delegates. The large manor house on the Schiff estate will be used to house the students and the staff.

Radio Goes to School

WEST VANCOUVER, British Columbia (AP)—Education by way of the air waves will be brought to students of the West Vancouver High School when they return to classes next fall. Loudspeakers in three classrooms are linked with a microphone in the office of the principal, through which he can address the students or pick up regular radio programs.

General Classified

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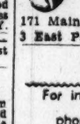

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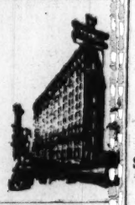

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Discovery

Every picture tells a story, even the small sketch reproduced here. A very extraordinary story it is, too. And particularly apposite at the moment, when everybody is returning sun-tanned from vacations to amaze office colleagues with graphic descriptions of "that wonderful little place."

We have also made a holiday discovery. It is "wonderful," although not very "little." It is a resort where the holidaymaker can bathe in a different Lido every day for a fort-

A Picture With a Story

night; where he has a choice of 13 different concert parties, traditional British summer seaside shows; where he has no fewer than 70 bands to listen to; where he can take his meals in waterside cafes under chestnut trees; where he can dance on the green grass at night, and go sailing, play deck-tennis, golf, cricket, and bowls during the day; where, in fact, he can do almost anything—and perhaps a bit more.

One surprising thing is that this resort is about 40 miles away from the bright blue sea. Another surprising thing is that the resort is—London.

Credit for turning the metropolis into a vacation center is largely due to the London County Council. Realizing that many thousand Londoners cannot manage to get away to the seaside during the summer, the L. C. C. has been busy this year bringing the fun of the seaside to the thousands. A special concern has been the provision of fun for youngsters, who now have free open-air shows during summer afternoons.

Just to illustrate our "discovery" of London as a resort, we put our artistic side on a bus at Piccadilly Circus with instructions to go as far as he could for twopence, which is not very far, and then to find a holiday sport to draw. He found one in Regent's Park, seven minutes away from the Circus, where many-colored yachts were weaving in and out on the smooth surface of the lake. It was all so very vacationy that he took an unearned hour off, adopted a sailor's gait, and went yachting himself.

* * *

Thoughtful

While in holiday mood, here is a delightful story which has just reached us.

Monitor readers, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. T. were holidaymaking at a Cornish fishing village. One hot and sunny day they were sitting on the rock-strewn sands, peacefully enjoying that best of all seaside pastimes, Doing Absolutely Nothing, when they noticed a small boy of about five looking very fixedly at them.

The boy advanced. "Have you anything to play with?" he asked.

"I am afraid not," replied Mr. J. G. T.

"I thought you hadn't," said the child. "Would you like me to lend you my ball?"

* * *

Obedient Geyser

Two visitors to Iceland this summer were the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark. E. A. K., of Copenhagen, reports that upon the occasion of their visit, Iceland's volcanic geyser, which had been silent for about one hundred years, sprang into activity. "A phenomenon," said the press. But, says E. A. K., perhaps it was not known that the geyser was thought to need a good cleansing and 200 pounds of soap were thrown in. This forced wash caused an eruption.

Who would have thought a geyser would have been so childish!

* * *

Derby or Bowler

Not long ago we reported that the top hat is in danger of extinction. Today we have news of a different type about the topper's small cousin, the bowler or derby.

The bowler, most worn hat in Britain, has just celebrated its 60th anniversary, and, in doing so, seems to have settled the question whether a derby is a bowler or a bowler is a derby.

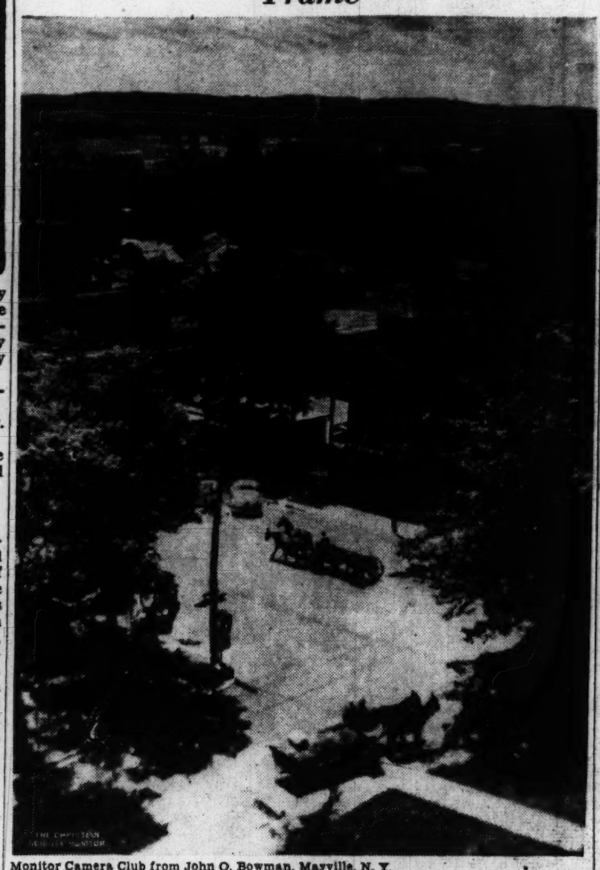
R. M. S., delving into history, reports that a bowler is a bowler, and so is a derby. For this hat was built 60 years ago by Mr. William Bowler of St. Swithin's Lane, to the design of a Norfolk farmer. The de-

"What an Odd Hat!"

sign was evidently a success, for even today the bowler holds its own, despite rivalry from the new "Anthony Eden."

Without disrespect, we wonder why. Surely 60 years is long enough for a single design to remain the crown of fashion. Mr. Bowler defied tradition. Since then only Tubby and Buddy & Co. seem to have had any hat initiative. Now then, modern hatters, what about it?—J. A. M.

Traffic



Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.
Four Corners, Mayville, New York

Take It Easy

The Rev. Thomas Scott, having boarded a boat which did not sail punctually, sat down to read in the cabin. A man who had expressed much impatience and displeasure at the delay, at length said to him, "Your quietness is almost provoking; you seem ready to put up with anything!"

Mr. Scott kindly replied, "My dear sir, I daresay I shall get to the end of our journey just as soon as you will."

Brevities

Detroit News: "The Smithsonian people foresee great glaciers covering the country a million years from now." With a candidate riding the ice and promising a solution.

Commentator Magazine: A survey has proven that modern students are taller than their fathers. But whose fault is it that the fathers are always short?

Brubaker in the New Yorker: British peers now feel that their Government should make a token payment on the United States debt so they can get us for an ally in the next war. In that case, we would gladly send them a couple of fellows as a token army.

New York State Journal: Maybe the reason women buy fancy umbrellas is so the male members of the family won't borrow them.

Punch (c): A firm of motor manufacturers has produced what it describes as the ideal family car. A startling innovation in this model is that there is room for father.

San Francisco Chronicle: A harmless and inexpensive spray, worked out by Government chemists, will dye lawn grass a healthy green to match the weeds.

Detroit News: Simile: As outstanding as a wrong note on a carillon.

In Lighter Vein

Other Skinners

A visitor to London was being shown the treasures of the City. One of the places he visited was the Skinners' Hall. As he gasped appreciatively at the fine old hall, and the wonderful gold plate bequeathed to the company by its progenitors, he sighed with admiration.

"My!" he exclaimed, "but your income-tax people certainly do themselves proud."—Tit-Bits.

Awkward for Sitting

"These barbed-wire fences bean't no good," said the farm-laborer. "I wouldn't have one of 'em near the place if I had my way."

"Why not?" inquired the stranger. "They are cheap and strong, and keep cattle in better than anything else."

"That may be, sir," replied the rustic, "but then a man can't sit down to rest on 'em."—Liverpool Evening Express.

Will Replies

At a conference in Los Angeles, a certain speaker announced his subject as "Quo Vadis—Whither Goest Thou?" His cultured address was followed by Will Rogers, who announced that he had not learned Latin, but that he did know Mexican, and that his subject was "Quien Sabe—Who Knows?"

Hey, That Man's In Again!

"Why is an hour glass made small in the middle?"

"To show the waste of time."

Daily Anecdote

The Lady Said, 'No!'

While reconnoitering in Westmoreland County, Virginia, General Washington's officers came upon a team of fine, sleek horses being driven to the plow by an elderly Negro.

"Hello, good fellow," one of the officers called out, "we must have those horses. They're just what we've been looking for.

Without paying any heed, the venerable man turned and began to plow another furrow. When he returned, the officer again demanded the horses, but all the plowman would say was, "Better see Missus! Better see Missus!"

The officers repaired to a neat farmhouse near by and knocked upon the door, where they were greeted by an elderly woman of grave but kindly charm. They repeated their demand.

"Upon whose orders are you acting?" demanded the lady.

"Upon the orders of our chief," they replied.

"Your chief?" the householder exclaimed. "Who is your chief, pray?"

"General George Washington, Commander of the Revolutionary Army," one of the officers replied grandly.

"You go back," replied the lady with a smile, "and tell General George Washington for me that his mother says he cannot have her horses."

Low Tide

Monitor Camera Club from Chester A. Vought, Taft, Calif.
Pismo Beach, Calif.

Worth Knowing

By H. E. T.

WEIGHT ONE TON
"SAID" THERE ARE 393 SUBSTITUTES FOR THIS WORD IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE!
THE DENSITY OF THE COMPANION STAR TO SIRIUS IS SO GREAT THAT A MATCH BOX FILLED WITH ITS SUBSTANCE WOULD WEIGH A TON!
THE AVERAGE WORKING GIRL (IN THE U.S.) NEEDS AT LEAST 20 PAIRS OF SILK STOCKINGS A YEAR!
THE UKULELE IS A PORTUGUESE INSTRUMENT!
TJK! TJK!

The ukulele was comparatively unknown to the Hawaiians until recently. Modern Hawaiian music is largely written in Europe.

True Greatness

They're only truly great who are truly good.—George Chapman.

Visitors That Come Unseen

Every beautiful thought is an angel visit.—J. G. Claxton.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friendly Landlord

Hollywood, Calif.

A young couple here are convinced that the familiar picture of a hard-boiled landlord is not a true one. They were living in an apartment in Hollywood and were behind in their rent. The husband had not been able to find work, and they felt that they must curtail their expenses. So they found a little cottage in Monrovia for half the rent they had been paying. With much reluctance and not a little apprehension they informed their landlord.

He was not only agreeable and reasonable about letting them move without receiving the customary notice, but when the husband offered to give him a note for the back rent, he said that it would not be necessary.

Later, when they were at dinner, the proprietor came to the apartment and asked the husband: "How are you fixed for money? May I help you with a little cash to help you move?"

The husband assured him that this would not be necessary and thanked him heartily. While the couple finished their dinner silently, their eyes were a trifle moist from a deep gratitude for this unexpected kindness.

Quotation for Today

HE IS most powerful who has power over himself.—SENECA.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between Black, Red, And White Pepper?

Common black pepper is the product of a trailing or climbing plant cultivated in the tropical regions. And to those who think that a little pepper (particularly when inhaled) goes a long way, it may be interesting to note that the United States imports about 50,000,000 pounds each year!

The plant from which black pepper is obtained is called *Piper nigrum*. It bears a small berry about the size of a pea, which turns red when it is ripe. The berries are picked just before they change color, then cleaned and dried, either in the warmth of the tropic sun or before a slow fire. The berries turn black as they dry. After the drying process is complete, the berries are ground and sifted, forming the black pepper familiarly found on our tables.

Strangely enough, white pepper is also made from the berries of the *Piper nigrum*. However, to make white pepper, the berries are allowed

to ripen before picking. They are then put through a process which removes the outer coatings and pulpy matter, and then dried. After grinding, white pepper is considered to have a finer flavor than black, but it is not so pungent.

Red pepper, on the other hand, comes from a different tropical plant. Cayenne, as red pepper is sometimes called, is made from the dried ripe fruit of certain species of capsicum. After drying, the capsicum pods are ground, mixed with wheat flour, and made into cakes with yeast. The cakes are baked hard, then ground and sifted.—W. P. Keasbey.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

This cryptogram is shared by an Escondido, Calif., reader who has used an old-time verse which appeared recently in the Lighter Vein column.

EX YKNBRA VRB EX YKNBRA,
EXF BTRK ORAR YKNBRAN BOY;
BOY YKNBRAN VRB BOY YKNBRAN,
EXF BTRK ORAR YKNBRAN, BYY.
GYMA YKNBRAN VRB E ZHXB YG VHUI
EXF BTRK ORAR YKNBRA NBRO.

Use 'Em Again

This is shared by a Philadelphia reader. Follow the usual rules, which call for using the letters in the words given as many times as necessary to form words defined. The figures after the definitions indicate the number of letters in the words:

HAVENS RAP (anxious 12) =
DIP TEN (self-reliant, 11) =
TRIO NAP (conciliation, 12) =

Letter Juggling

And this comes from a Chicago reader. Try forming 2 different 12-letter words from the 12 letters given below. Use all 12 letters in each word:

A C E I N N O O R S T V

Find the Number

A certain number exceeds the sum of its 3rd, 4th, and 10th parts by 38. Find the number.

Fun With Synonyms

Here are more words and their synonyms to be paired off:

1	slope	trap	
2	jewel	present	
3	gesture	incline	1
4	gift	fluid	
5	snare	scrutiny	
6	friend	joker	
7	sod	motion	
8	search	comrade	
9	jester	gem	
10	liquid	turf	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just an Informal Swimming Party*

By Le Pelley

IN CASE YOU'RE GOING TO ASK ME WHY I'm SITTING HERE LIKE THIS — ALL MY SHIRTS ARE BEING WASHED BECAUSE OF DORIE LEE'S PARTY ....
YOU AREN'T GOING TO WEAR ALL YOUR SHIRTS, ARE YOU ?
No — BUT LAST TIME I SPILLED SO MUCH ICE CREAM ON ME I HAD TO COME HOME AND CHANGE ...
WELL... No use JUST SITTING HERE .... LET'S GO SOMEWHERE
DON'T BE FOOLISH !! I CAN'T GO ANYWHERE WITHOUT MY CLOTHES, CAN I ??
YOU CAN GO SWIMMING, CAN'T YOU ??
OH YES — I NEVER THOUGHT OF THAT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"Gr-r! Who Goes There?"*

By Carmack

Last night I thought Jimmie and the Boss would never go to sleep-
Every few minutes one of them would say "Did you hear that?" or "What was that noise?"
GR-R-R
GR-R-R
Finally after they went to sleep I actually did hear something and growled and told Jimmie and the Boss about it!
And they got up and investigated and discovered it was a big fat turtle headed for the lake-
After which I felt like two cents and wished I had kept quiet-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Applesauce!*

By The Hagers

'TWAS HOT HERE ON THE FARM TODAY, "YES, WADDLES," I HEARD TINY SAY,
"THE PIG STOPPED FOR A DRINK; FORGOT AND BURNED HIS TONGUE, IT WAS SO HOT.
"THE APPLES ARE A TOTAL LOSS; THE TREES ARE DRIPPING APPLE SAUCE---"
"AND, TINY, I SUPPOSE YOU'LL VOW THE CORN CROP IS ALL POPCORN NOW!"

What They Say

Prejudice

"Prejudice squints when it sees, and lies when it talks."—Ellen Crocker.

Sh-h!

"Radio is a new and noisy method of letting peddlers into your home."—Edwin H. Stuart.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram

An oyster met an oyster,
And they were oysters two;
Two oysters met two oysters,
And they were oysters, too.
Four oysters met a pint of milk
And they were oyster stew.

Use 'Em Again: Apprehensive, independent, propitiation.

Letter Juggling: Conservation, conversation.

Find the Number: 120.

Fun With Synonyms: Slope—incline; jewel—gem; gesture—motion; gift—present; snare—trap; friend—comrade; sod—turf; search—scrutiny; jester—joker; liquid—fluid.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Retreat From Blum

THE retreat from L'Expérience Blum which Premier Daladier is trying to sound is proving extremely difficult. France, alarmed at the low level of its industrial output, feels that more output requires more work, and to that end is trying to persuade the French worker to accept a forty-eight-hour week, instead of the forty-hour week which was legislated under Premier Blum. Naturally, the French worker is not enthusiastic.

Without doubt French industry is in the doldrums. It is working now at only three quarters of the 1929 level, as compared with Britain's output at a quarter higher. Not all the explanation is due to the forty-hour week. But some of the trouble can be traced to such a drastic reduction of hours. France kept its franc on a pre-depression exchange basis till both trade and tourists were repelled from France. Then, when the franc was finally brought down, in 1936, the benefits were nullified by the rise in domestic costs resulting from the changed labor week. Trade thus became as hard as ever to recapture, while tourists still complained about high French prices.

Premier Daladier's task was to restore the economy. More devaluation was ordered, but this did not quiet the fears of the capitalists, while the short work week frustrated the enterprise which might otherwise have been generated. Rather than face the problem head-on, the Premier adopted an ingenious method of half solving it. This was to authorize the workers to put in additional hours till they had caught up with the total time lost in the sitdown strikes which brought on the Blum reforms. Thus the principle of the forty-hour week was preserved. Apparently, however, such half-hearted measures have failed, or the Daladier Government would not have sought to persuade the workers frankly to go on a forty-eight-hour week.

The problem of diminished production is important because the national living standard is thereby reduced. Obviously, a lower working week yields only a theoretical satisfaction when work is unavailable. An additional importance is given to the problem by the French need for military preparedness. The need should obviously call for a united effort. In France, however, the requisite confidence which might elicit the co-operation of the workers seems to be lacking. That is a problem for statesmanship in business as well as in government. A forty-eight-hour week, even if it is put in force, will not produce results till all agencies pool their sacrifices in the common weal.

The Bay State's Longest Session

THE Massachusetts Legislature has ended its longest session in history. In 1937 the Legislature prorogued late in May, the earliest date in years. But 1938 is a campaign year. Therein lies the reason for much of the prolonged activity on Beacon Hill. A Democratic Governor was striving with a GOP-dominated Legislature for political advantage. The Republicans won.

The legislative victory deprives the Governor of authority over funds he hoped to use for relief jobs. By blocking efforts to divert highway funds for other purposes, the Legislature has prevented the Governor from softening the effects of the highest budget in the Commonwealth's history. Voters will not overlook the higher tax rate.

On the other hand, many voters are not likely to forget that the Republican-dominated Legislature effectively sidetracked a referendum on legalized betting. Nor was its refusal to allow the State to buy the Boston Elevated gratifying to many.

But the session was not without its constructive accomplishments. Adoption of the Plan E bill, permitting all cities in the Commonwealth, except Boston, to enjoy the proportional representation council-city manager form of government, was probably the outstanding achievement of the long session.

Pioneer of Speed

FRANK HAWKS probably did more than any other man to make this modern world seem small. Speed was his specialty. In his meteoric career among the clouds he smeared no less than 214 records across streaming newsprint to thrill flabbergasted groundlings over their eggs and toast.

Once he had his begoggled gaze fixed on a nonstop flight to Paris, but turned to speed when Lindbergh did it. People everywhere were asking, What are we coming to? the day he flew from Los Angeles to New York in eighteen hours. Remember?—just as they did when Howard Hughes flew it in seven hours last year.

To Frank Hawks' courageous kind was given the will to venture beyond the world's questioning amazement. It is symbolic of this swashbuckling flier's streamlined contribution to aviation that his admiring countrymen will remember not how far he ventured forth on his dynamic business but how fast.

Supper in the Kitchen

GOV. ALFRED M. LANDON has been counting over some of the privileges he enjoys by not being President of the United States and finds there are a good many compensations for having been the losing candidate in 1936. Were he President, there would be no escape from the continual limelight either for himself or for Mrs. Landon, Peggy Anne, or little Nancy Jo and Jack. Instead, "No official formalities cramp the style of the Landon family."

If the former Governor of Kansas finds a job to be done at one of his oil wells that keeps him from home until the small hours of the morning, there are no humming telegraph wires or extra editions of the newspapers speculating on his disappearance. If he wants to pitch hay in harvesting the alfalfa on his farm, it does not have to be done before a battery of cameramen.

He says he does not suppose it would be etiquette for the family to eat Sunday night supper in the White House kitchen as they do in the kitchen of their home near Topeka. But in this Mr. Landon may overestimate the punctilios of White House decorum, particularly since the fracturing of numerous precedents by the Roosevelt family. In any event, if eating supper in the kitchen is one of the pleasures of not being President, then there is balm for many a man whose doting parents thought he "might be President some day."

Reinsurance for Hungary

AFTER years of negotiating, Hungary has at last prevailed upon the Little Entente powers to let it rearm, offering on its part bilateral treaties of non-aggression with Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia—the accords to materialize within a few months.

With Hungary's Regent, Premier, and other leading ministers participating in a state visit to Germany, it may be presumed that the agreement is in the main satisfactory to Berlin. Also the open display of good will between the Hungarians and Germany may have hastened the willingness of the Little Entente nations to free Hungary from arms limitations that had been a source of irritation to her ever since the Treaty of Trianon.

Berlin appears not unwilling to have Hungary's affair with the Little Entente settled for the time being, on the basis of bilateral nonaggression treaties, as a means of securing Budapest's neutrality in any dispute Germany might have with Czechoslovakia. It could not be to Berlin's interest—nor to that of Germany's close ally, Italy—to have Hungary in its present weak, undefended condition, deeply involved in disputes with its near neighbors at a time when large-scale policies are clearly being evolved.

Hungary, for its part, is too divided in domestic politics to desire any condition but that of neutrality at present. While she has allowed herself to show open hostility to Czechoslovakia during Germany's recently ruffled relations with that Republic, the prospect of ranging all three Little Entente nations actively against her, with possibly equally active British and French backing, is one that the country is not in a position to face.

Hungary, therefore, it would seem, has followed the formula adopted extensively by virtually all Central European nations for the last ten years or more of copious reinsurance against all conceivable eventualities.

Sixth Avenue Farewell

NEW YORK'S Sixth Avenue "El" is on its last legs. Its ancient cars still clatter from the Bronx to the tip of Manhattan, but public hearings foreshadow the road's end. The city administration is doggedly determined to raze it as no longer required by public convenience or necessity—indeed, regarding it as an obstruction to modern traffic. Anyone who has ever piloted an automobile between and around its pillars will agree.

Originally the trains were operated by steam locomotives. They and their smoke and soot gave way to electricity, but the roar remains and real estate values suffered. In mid-Manhattan the road rumbles past Rockefeller Center, crosses 42d Street a block from the Public Library, and 34th Street in a busy shopping center. From there southward it crawls many blocks through a blighted area of outmoded small business buildings, many of them now vacant. It bisects Greenwich Village, takes a peek at placid Washington Square and meanders through the western fringe of the Wall Street district and past St. Paul's and Trinity Churches to South Ferry and the Aquarium.

Probably New York and New Yorkers will gladly say good-by to the "El" if and when it goes, yet for a while they will miss the intimate views of tenement life to be seen from the car windows. They will welcome the silencing of the rattling cars yet remember that the poky old "El" never got into traffic jams and there was a breath of fresh air on hot summer days—if you could pry a window open.

City of Witches

Book News of the Day

OSTENSIBLY telling the story of Salem, in her PURITAN CITY (New York: McBride. $3), Frances Winwar has actually retold the history of Puritanism in Massachusetts. Only after she has arrived at the outbreak of the Revolution does she concentrate on Salem. In clear and orderly fashion but without much fresh material or new viewpoint she has related the events of the establishment and maintenance of a theocratic government in the New England wilderness—the exodus of the Pilgrims to Holland, the coming of the Mayflower, Roger Conant's settlement at Gloucester and Naumkeag, Endicott's uncompromising leadership, and the great influx of Puritans in the 1630's, with "the whole government, together with the Patent, for the said Plantation."

Bringing their charter with them, the Puritans under John Winthrop's leadership were empowered to found a commonwealth which took for its guide the Old Testament as interpreted by the clergy. In their very Puritanism lay the seeds of dissent, and heresies sprang up, to be wiped off with all promptness and vigor, only to crop out in other forms. Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, and the Quakers suffered banishment or worse. The unfortunate persons accused of witchcraft in the great Delusion of 1692 were the victims of intolerance and ignorance on Salem's Gallows Hill, and Puritanism as practiced by the authoritarians of Massachusetts seemed to have its way.

* * *

Then, in spite of all this or because of it, liberalism began slowly to penetrate the people. The trade restrictions of the mother country loomed larger than sectarian beliefs, and Massachusetts became the head of the Revolution. After that came the great period of maritime prosperity, its decline, and the revival of the Puritan ferment in the great American missionary movement which had its origin in a petition signed by Adoniram Judson and a few others in 1810. In another aspect, different but equally inherent, Puritanism showed in Transcendentalism and abolitionism, in the "dissidence of dissent" which swung from the Procrustean intolerance of John Endicott's time to the sanction of full liberty of conscience.

What of Salem in all this? With the story of the founding of the Puritan towns went hers. Hers was partly the story of Roger Williams and the Quakers, almost wholly that of the witchcraft trials. It was the story of "Leslie's Retreat" at Salem's North Bridge and of the Revolutionary privateers that had the double merit of enriching Salem shipowners and harassing the enemy. It was the story of the days when Salem sails were seen on every sea, fortunes grew large, and Samuel McIntire planned the noble houses that now give Salem its great glory.

* * *

It is the tale of a boy who grew up in the shadow of the ancient memory of a witch-hunting ancestor, Judge Hathorne, and (with a "w" inserted in his name) wrote America's first great novel; of William Wetmore Story, sculptor and cosmopolitan, of Prescott the historian, and of Alexander Graham Bell, who experimented with his telephone while he supported himself by teaching a little Salem boy to speak.

As a history of Salem there is too much background; as a history of New England Puritanism there is too much Salem, but the book is soundly informative, and in chapters like that on the witchcraft trials it has the stress and stir of drama. Miss Winwar is at her admirable best when she dramatizes history as she has done in her novel on the same subject, "Gallows Hill." W. K. R.

Threshing Time

Translating Our Times

European Crisis?

EUROPE'S world supremacy or, that is, its real creation of a social and moral Europe, dates from the Renaissance [and] its zenith from the nineteenth century. The twentieth century is witnessing a new repartition of world hegemony. . . . Civilization's center is not leaving Europe to go, with world supremacy, to America. . . . It is the zone of influence that is growing.

There is, in my opinion, no European crisis. There is a crisis in the universal methods of civilization, a transformation in the sense of extension [to the detriment of intensity] of the world's spiritual and material social conditions. It is confusion that produces the error of vision by which a fact of a general order tends to be localized and limited as to its origins and consequences.—From a published paper by Augusto de Castro, member of the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, Portugal.

Right vs. Violence

Fundamentally, there is only one problem. It is to determine whether our choice shall be violence with subservience or the right with liberty; if man—mind, intellect, conscience—is to be respected or to be treated like matter without mind and be disposed of by the "authority" of a dictator or soviet to edify the totalitarian state which it will fashion in its image.

Violence is the easy solution: it suppresses the individual and with him . . . independent and free thought; then, resting on force and the masses whose interests it flatters and appetites it excites . . . it pretends to a reign of order by suppressing initiative and movement.

The right with its practice of order and liberty is the humanitarian solution. It is not within reach of all people; only nations that practice a minimum of civic virtues support and are deserving of it. All our efforts should go to prevent effects by destroying causes.—Senator Paul Tschoffen of Belgium, former Cabinet Minister, in *La Revue Belge*, Brussels.

Those Mystic Political Systems

You seem to take seriously the mystic or mysticism of what you call the "new political system" [like fascism or communism] and to believe that millions of enthusiastic neophytes are converted each year to this mystic. You should live a year or two in a totalitarian state; you would then see that the word "mystic" comes from the same root as the word "mystification" and that what you call a mystic or mysticism is only a system of mystification organized by the state and imposed by force and corruption. Democracy, in the rare countries where it exists, gives proof of being true government because it has no mystic or mystification.—Prof. Guglielmo Ferrerro of the University of Geneva, Switzerland.

Parliamentarism the Solution

My conviction, after a long career devoted to the study of public law, is . . . that fascism and communism . . . are not political doctrines. They are regimes of violence. . . .

Parliamentarism appears to me to be the most advantageous solution [for political procedure]. Unfortunately . . . the general demoralization that followed the war has hampered its functioning.

To tell the truth, parliamentarism has been and must be adapted to every people. The fundamental principle is that the political regime assures liberty to the individual in the word's largest sense: individual liberty, liberty of economic activity, liberty of thought.—Gaston Jèze, Professor of international law at the Faculty of Law, Paris.

Signor Gayda on Race

The Russian revolution was provoked by a Jewish minority that had never fused with the nation and which ended by imposing itself on it and turning it aside from its true world mission. By not defending themselves against foreign infiltrations, other European and American nations risk the same fate as Russia. These are the countries where a political thought of mixed breeds represent the nation without expressing it . . . and propagates sentiments and ideas not belonging to [it]. To enlarge its sphere, this [school of thought] has the co-operation of intellectuals of many varieties who themselves have undergone deep transformation.—Virginio Gayda in *Giornale d'Italia*, Rome.

In Defense of the Furnished Room

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

That was a very suggestive essay in the Monitor signed C. L. S., dealing with the furnished rooming houses of New York.

I have roomed in a few of them at times, in that big "Midtown" section above 23rd Street, between 3rd and 4th Avenues. Truly they are full of people of various ages, with slender sources of income, some getting along sparingly on what they have saved from former years, others with some poorly paid employment, most of them honest, of all races and nationalities, a few with pretenses of artistic gifts, many just run-of-the-mill people.

I think, with C. L. S., that those who make it their business to imagine vain things, might easily write a novel or several novels about them. But some of his complaints do not impress me much. It is true the entrance halls are narrow, yet they were wide enough for the well-to-do people who built the houses, and first occupied them sixty or seventy years ago. The stairs vary in the matter of carpets or the lack thereof; in some you get an impression of cosy homeliness, and others are bare and cold indeed. The worst is that the steps sometimes creak in those old houses. To a well-balanced man that will appeal to his sense of humor, and make him smile, for it proves he is making some noise in the world.

The complaint of the noise of auto horns, can be mostly cured by taking a back room, and that will dim the noise of the Elevated. It is true few hall rooms have running water, and the bathroom may be down stairs, but most men over fifty can recall less luxury—even men who never saw a farm. As for the roar of the subway I don't see how anyone can hear it unless at the very house entrance. The worst trouble with those houses, and the dollar-a-day hotels in all cities, is the indifference of the authorities as to fire escapes.

Providence, R. I. AUTOMAT

"Surging" on New Streamliners

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue appears an article by your Chicago staff correspondent in connection with the two new streamline trains—one operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad, called the "Broadway Limited," the other, New York Central Railroad's "Twentieth Century Limited."

This interesting article states that these trains are drawn by steam locomotives and that Diesel-operated trains are the only ones that get away from the "surging" motion so often noticed when steam locomotives get under way.

If your Chicago correspondent had ridden through to New York on these trains, he would have found that the "Broadway Limited" of the Pennsylvania Railroad was motive powered from Harrisburg to New York by an electric motor, a distance of 195 miles, or approximately 20 per cent of the Chicago to New York haul. The "Twentieth Century" of the New York Central has about 35 miles, from Harmon, N. Y., to New York City, of electric operation.

Had your correspondent been on these trains when they were operated by electric power, he would have, I am sure, been convinced that the "surging" motion can be and is overcome fully as much as on Diesel-powered trains. W. H. PEASE

Bridgeport, Conn.

The Wide Horizon

The Play That Failed

By Argus

LAST May, a rather unusual play was unobtrusively mounted in a small London theater. It was about a modern peasant Joan of Arc, who, when the dictatorship came stamping out the Christian faith in her village, felt that the divine law must nevertheless conquer in the end; so she led the peasantry to refuse to renounce their religion, all paying the price of martyrdom in the end, though convinced, as also was the audience, that their sacrifice was not in vain.

There was a refreshing simplicity in this story of fearless resistance to worldly force that would not be lost on the world today. Its motive was not to attack dictatorship—the good intentions of which receive full credit—but to revive faith in the guidance of a Supreme Being. There was no suspense about the play, no comic relief, no appeal to romance; it moved toward its appointed end of martyrdom as inevitably as a law of nature, bringing the deeper impulses of humanity into play with the simple directness of an old-time "mystery" or a passage from the Old Testament.

But because it omitted to observe the current conventions of the drama it failed to commend itself to the majority of the critics. It drew thin audiences and apparently only awaited the signal of the management to join the list of the season's casualties.

* * *

A few blocks away another topical play—on the imminence of war—Robert Sherwood's Idiot's Delight, approved by the critics of the press, was playing to packed houses. But it was good entertainment. It had its romance, its suspense and its comedy and the restless mood, the quick-fire action and speech preferred by the pundits.

Glorious Morning was geared lower—it was no play for the impatient.

Religious papers hailed it, and an occasional critic of the secular press. Otherwise all that stood between "Glorious Morning" and an inglorious sunset was the handful of hardy explorers who braved the empty spaces in circle and stalls to see a play that promised experience in unfamiliar regions. This venturesome band having, like most audiences, no preconceived notions as to how this theme should be handled, and being ready to yield itself to the mood and manner of the play so long as there was interest, was immediately impressed. It was moved by the sureness with which these peasants found out the Right in a world of quibblers and they were refreshed by the display of moral strength of a maid armed only with faith—a strength that made the bluster of the tyrant seem puny.

At length this favorable word began to pass round by word of mouth. The play held on and gradually the empty spaces began to fill. The general public began to show some interest. Today, nearly three months later, the management is announcing that, to the confusion of the prophets, the play has built up a steady popularity and is doing "good business."

* * *

The point arises whether the world in its present mood of confusion and alarm might not welcome more plays of equal seriousness and moral motive were it not for the hard and fast rules imposed by current criticism. A play that to one who has a religious approach may seem powerful and inspiring may be to another, without that approach, vacuous and meaningless.

To the properly tuned-in audience, the peasant girl, looking silently upward conveyed the impression of inspiration and faith; to one of London's leading critics with the current preference for quick action and quick speech, she seemed "uncommonly holy," but "a sad bore." She had, as it seemed to this critic, "scarcely anything to do but gaze towards the stratosphere and be celestially mum." By comparison, he cited Mr. Shaw's Saint Joan who succeeded because she was "vocal and ingenious in reply."

The voluble and impertinent manner familiar in Mr. Shaw's characters—whether saints or sinners—clearly measures up to this critic's conception of how to express faith in the theater—an intellectual saint, that is, pre-eminent in dialectics. But saints of a less demonstrative kind might also have a place in drama and possibly their fewer words might strike deeper in the hearts of the audience. At any rate the courage of the author and management of Glorious Morning have shown that, despite all obstacles, such a play is possible.

Mirror of World Opinion

Sentiment and Swing

AS FOR its moral influence and properties, let anxious parents and tisk-tisking bluestockings be reminded that, unlike all but earliest jazz, swing is non-sentimental. It may be violently happy, tough, rowdy, but it is never rubbishly romantic. It blows no bubbles in the air, offers no escapist Tin Pan Alley dream-castles, indulges in no tawdry heart-throbs. This was the stock-in-trade of the crooner, whose extermination by swing deserves the gratitude of all parents, music lovers or no; his replacement by the killer-diller can be regarded only as a salutary step in social morality.—Gama Gilbert in *New York Times*.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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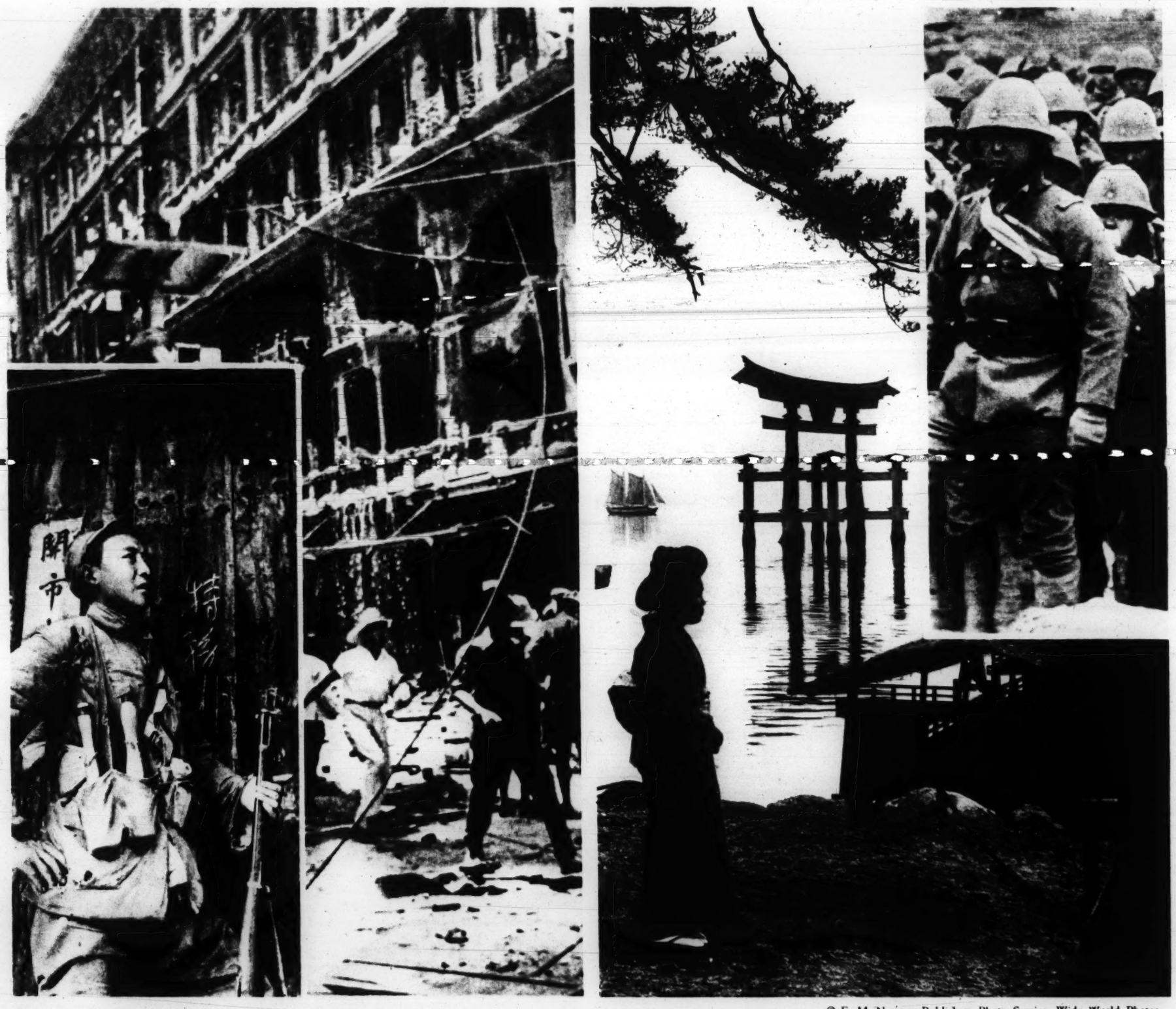

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China Resists : Japan Persists

. . . And the War Goes On

By Randall Gould

Shanghai

AS CHINA ENTERS the second year of undeclared warfare in resistance to Japan's continental drive, it is clear that a first phase has definitely passed and a second phase of indeterminate duration is being entered upon.

This situation is epitomized in the fact that last summer the Japanese regarded their China engagements as an "incident," to be terminated by September; whereas this summer they have admitted that the war may go on in one form or another for years.

Even if it were to stop tomorrow, so great has been the devastation and so sweeping the shifts in population that many believe it would take a century to regain the ground lost in China's efforts to assume her proper place as a leader among great modern nations. This is probably a much too pessimistic view, considering the astonishing recuperative ability of the Chinese people, but certainly it will be a matter of decades before the scars of battle can be wholly covered and the tremendous losses to China's capital (as represented in destroyed mills, factories, farms, villages, and cities) replaced.

Looking back, students of economics are instantly struck by the fact that the Sino-Japanese War came at a time of remarkable prosperity. After a considerable period of depressed conditions, things were definitely on a better tack. "Finance and Commerce" magazine says that in July of last year China's foreign trade showed an increase of 6.7 per cent on the June total and an advance of 57.8 per

(Please turn the page)

By William Henry Chamberlin

Tokyo

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY this month of the outbreak of fighting between Chinese troops and the Japanese naval landing party at Shanghai indicated that the Sino-Japanese conflict was not an enlarged "incident," but a large-scale war. It finds Japan digging in for a long struggle. The idea that hostilities may come to an early end has been banished from official statements, although optimistic moderates in Japan privately still express the hope that some kind of compromise, satisfactory to Japan and tolerable to China, may be arranged after the fall of Hankow, which is anticipated in the autumn.

There are periodic rumors, as yet very deficient in specific details, of peace soundings through the mediation of the Japanese sponsored régimes in Peiping and Nanking and of mediation by Great Britain and other interested powers. But official statements, in Tokyo as in Hankow, all convey the idea of war to the bitter end. The new War Minister, General Seishiro Itagaki, has expressed Japan's determination to fight for ten years, if necessary, in order to realize its objectives.

What are these objectives? In the name of what aspirations is the Japanese Government calling on its soldiers to lay down their lives, on its civilians to submit to many sacrifices and deprivations, to eat less and poorer food, to wear cheaper and more primitive clothing, to forgo many of the very modest comforts which Japan has gained since the end of the World War? What

(Please turn the page)

China Resists . . Randall Gould

Continued from Page 1, Column 1

cent as compared with July, 1936, imports amounting to over $124 millions and exports to $88.7 millions (Chinese currency). For the first seven months of 1937, according to the same authority, China's trade showed an advance of 40 per cent over the corresponding period of 1936, with Japan sending nearly 19 per cent of the imports, Germany 15 per cent, and Britain 11 per cent. Shanghai trade, too, reached record heights, with imports almost double those of the corresponding month in 1936 and exports increasing by nearly 79 per cent. Shanghai trade during the first seven months of 1937 increased by 42.7 per cent as compared with 1936, exports being up 48.5 per cent and imports 39 per cent.

The interruption to this pleasing state of affairs was sudden, dramatic, and drastic. To those who have been through the whole tragedy it seems astonishing, not that so much harm has been done, but that it has not been more. Hundreds of thousands of persons, a great proportion of them noncombatants, have been erased from the scene—but in China such a thing can happen without conspicuous change in the general face of things, especially when it is attended by widespread population movement rendering it extremely difficult to know the full nature of what has occurred at any given point.

The International Relief Commission estimates that 150,000,000 Chinese, out of a total estimated population of around 450,000,000, have been directly or indirectly affected by the fighting. Thirty million persons at a low estimate, are refugees, and more than 1,000,000 are in refugee camps. The dislocation of commerce and industry has been stupendous. In Shanghai, export trade during May showed a decline of 71 per cent as compared with May of the previous year, with a decline of China trade as a whole of over 30 per cent. Even such figures tell only part of the story, for there has been movement in some cases of previously accumulated stocks, and trade figures take no accounting of the tremendous losses of property.

* * *

Shifting now to a broad survey of why this is a convenient point to divide the phases of war, we see that at the outset the fighting was almost wholly about the big cities and along the coast. In North China, Peiping and Tientsin were the centers. Shanghai held out for three months, during which there was destruction of a major share of China's industry—some by the Chinese in pursuance of their "scorched earth policy," designed to leave little of value for an invader to take over, some by the Japanese who for a rather considerable time had it as a settled military policy to destroy China's economic power. (Only later did the civilian element promote the view that it would best profit Japan to conserve whatever could be taken over from the Chinese, and operate it for Japanese gain.)

The first few months of fighting were almost exclusively a period of destruction, having as a major event the burning and blowing up by Chinese of 100,000,000 American dollars' worth of Japanese mill plant in Tsingtao. To destruction was presently added atrocity, not only through air bombing, which impressed neutral observers as by no means altogether directed at military objectives, but particularly through the ungoverned actions of the Japanese army of occupation which took over Nanking. When Hangchow was taken over somewhat later, without resistance, the picture differed only in so far that there was less slaughter of men believed to be Chinese soldiers in civilian attire.

The record in both cities was one of organized and unorganized looting and destruction of property, outrages, with almost no restraint from Japanese officers, and general license on a scale never before associated with the supposedly well-disciplined Japanese army. Japanese themselves explain this by saying that the army had been expanded in size too fast and that the soldiers in Central China were not to be compared for discipline with those in North China, a statement borne out by the record. In any event, the cause of Chinese resistance was immeasurably strengthened by these Japanese excesses, which went far to convince the whole Chinese nation that Japanese-guided "Pan-Asia" sounded better in speeches than it looked in actuality.

Militarily, the Chinese cause reached its lowest ebb with the capture of Nanking by the Japanese under conditions amounting to a tremendous debacle for the Chinese forces. Even if, as it turned over a period of many months, the Japanese were in position to dictate peace on a basis of victory. That they were not able to do so even under such conditions is likely to be seen by historians as one of the most significant happenings of the entire war. It betrayed a stupendous miscalculation on the part of those in Japan who had been convinced that General Chiang Kai-shek was a hated tyrant, that the Kuomintang yoke would be cast off by a rebellious Chinese people at the first opportunity, and that Japan's "mission" as bringer of light would be speedily and easily accomplished.

Since the capture of Nanking, the Japanese military aim has been once more to achieve an "after-Nanking psychology" among the Chinese. Only that, it has been felt, can bring the "spirit of co-operation"—alias surrender—which is demanded. Great hopes were built around the battle of Suchow. Instead, the Chinese actually scored some success on their own account, deriving great comfort from the recapture of Taierhchwang; and when Suchow finally did fall in early summer, Japanese hopes of trapping 200,000 or more Chinese troops were disappointed, as the Chinese easily slipped through the wide-meshed Japanese net and escaped to the westward, where their position was speedily improved, with corresponding detriment to the Japanese forces (and immeasurable suffer-

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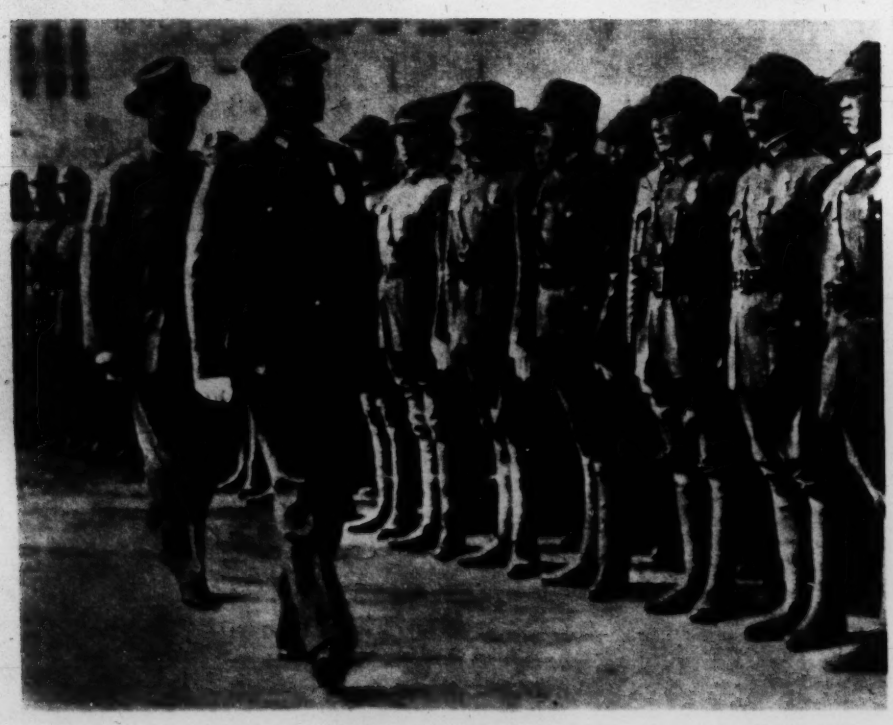


THE CHINESE DEFENDERS — Wide World

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek Inspects Members of the Newly Organized Officers Training Corps, Formed in Preparation for a Long Campaign

Japan Persists . . William Henry Chamberlin

Continued from Page 1, Column 2

THE JAPANESE INVADERS — Wide World

A Unit of Japanese Troops Looks Down on a Captured Town in Shansi From Its Post on a Weed-Covered Wall

is it that started at Shanghai on Aug. 13, 1937?

Japan's military leaders and its more intensely nationalist politicians are unquestionably obsessed with the idea that it is Japan's destiny to become the dominant power in East Asia. Its businessmen and economists to some extent console themselves for present losses in foreign trade and peacetime production by counting on free access to China's minerals and raw materials, and by reckoning on a predominant position in China's market.

Yet, if I were to name the most compelling popular motive for the present war with the Japanese people it would be the search for security, the desire for permanent peace in East Asia. To American readers this must sound paradoxical, even ridiculous. Security—through a war which has already involved a quarter of the human race! Permanent peace—through air bombings and other terrible accompaniments of warfare!

But one need not agree with the psychology of a foreign people in order to make an effort to understand it. And the starting point toward an understanding of the attitude of the Japanese people toward the war is to recognize that the circumstances leading up to the conflict and the course of the conflict itself are not interpreted in Tokyo as they are in Hankow, or in New York and London.

* * *

To the Japanese masses the war is represented as a struggle that has been forced on them by an unfriendly China, egged on by various sinister foreign powers. They are told that if they only press on to a decisive victory peace will reign in East Asia and future sacrifices will be unnecessary.

The protracted character of the struggle has already destroyed one illusion: that any clash between Japan and China is certain to end in a swift and overwhelming victory for Japan. It is important not to succumb to the opposite illusion: that Japan is already defeated and is on the verge of revolution or of economic and financial collapse.

One has only to read the foreign press on the Sino-Japanese conflict to realize that a certain amount of wishful thinking along these lines is going on, stimulated by the writings of commentators who have little or no first-hand knowledge of Japan and the psychology of its people. A local missionary received a letter from a girl college student in America, inquiring whether an uprising of the proletariat has not already broken out as a result of the American boycott of Japanese goods. Foreign residents of Japan who go to China report inquiries on all hands as to when the inevitable Japanese breakdown will come about.

It is hard for anyone living in Tokyo to see any signs of such a breakdown. Life goes on, in main essentials, as calmly and normally as life in England during the Boer War or in America during the Spanish-American War. The problem of the Government is not so much to curb undue excitement or panic as to arouse in the people more sense of the seriousness of the war.

The revolutions which grew out of the World War, in Russia, in Germany, in Austria, took place only after severe defeats on the battlefield, accompanied by acute food shortage behind the lines. Neither of these conditions can be found in Japan today. On paper, the Japanese military authorities are able to show their people an impressive record of victory. Nine of China's 26 provincial capitals have been occupied; a territory twice the size of the Japanese Empire has been conquered; Japanese casualties are described as negligibly small compared with Chinese. The most effective form of Chinese resistance, harassing guerrilla operations behind the Japanese lines, can easily be glossed over or concealed altogether in censored communiqués.

* * *

The Japanese people are indeed feeling deprivations. Staple fiber is begining to replace cotton cloth, and the people are urged to wear getas, or wooden clogs, instead of leather shoes. No schools are to be built, no telephones are to be installed for the duration of the war. Buses are becoming fewer and more crowded; owners of private automobiles are severely restricted as to gasoline. The relinquishment of the Olympic Games for 1940, the postponement of the Tokyo World's Fair, scheduled for the same year, are in line with the Government's policy of digging in for a protracted struggle.

But, with all these deprivations, it cannot be said that the average Japanese has had to tighten his belt very severely so far. There is no food shortage, so far as the simple basic diet of the country is concerned. And the average Japanese almost revels in sacrifice, if he can be convinced that it is for a national cause. Typical of this tendency was the attitude of the Japanese directors of a company, in which some American capital is invested, which specializes in the installation of air-conditioning systems. They insisted that the air-conditioning system should be taken out of their own office, on the ground that it was criminal to enjoy such comfort while the soldiers were suffering at the front.

* * *

One should not, indeed, assume that there is 100 per cent unanimity in the Japanese support of war. There is grumbling beneath the surface by intellectuals who doubt the wisdom of the whole policy toward China, by businessmen who see foreign markets slipping away, by handicraftsmen who find their raw materials cut off or curtailed. But there is no indication that this discontent, in any predictable future, will reach such a pitch as seriously to impede the Government in its prosecution of the war.

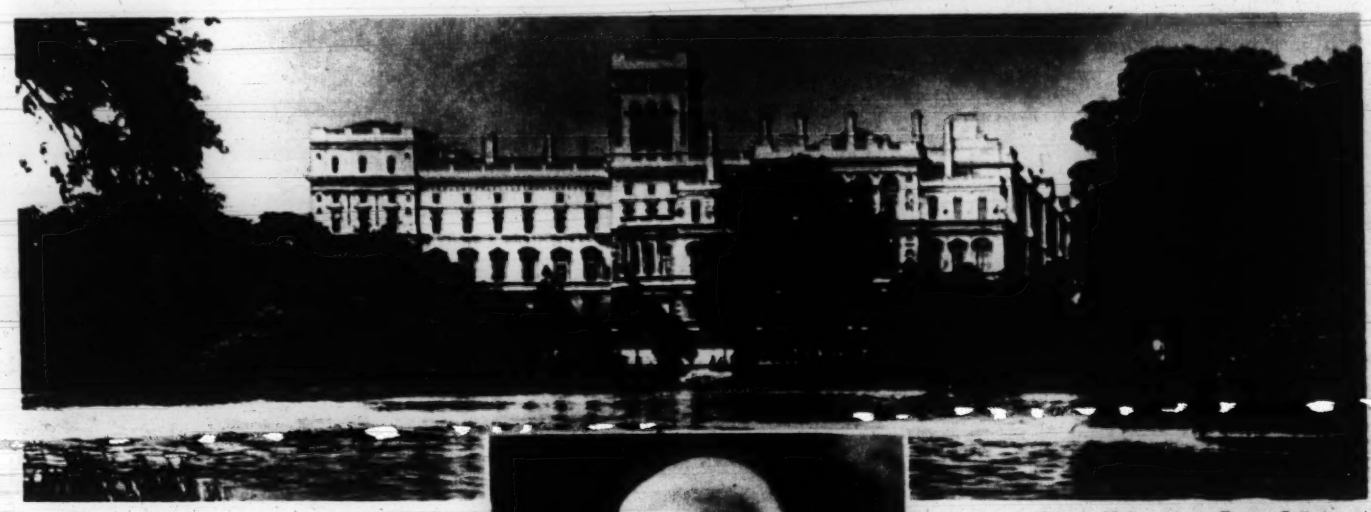
One should also put away the illusion that there is a bitter antagonism between the Army, on one side, and the

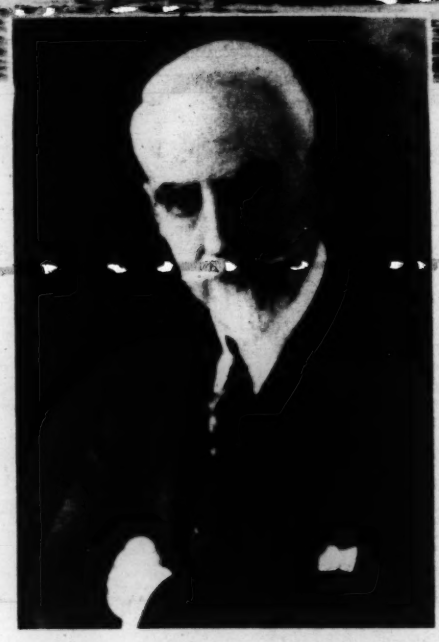
(Continued on Page 14)

The Tangled Skein in Europe

Whether It Unravels, Harmlessly, or Leads to Strife May Depend, So One Experienced Observer Contends, Upon Britain Stating Its Intentions More Clearly Than It Did in 1914

By Wickham Steed





Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

OBSERVERS: In the British Foreign Office, London (Above), Trained Diplomatists Appraise the Situation Described by Wickham Steed (Left)

THRICE WITHIN a week transatlantic visitors have asked me when I think the European war will break out. Twice in the same week troubled visitors from Germany have spoken of war as "almost inevitable."

In the same week Mr. Howard Hughes and his companions flew round the northern circle of the globe in less than four days. A week earlier four British Royal Air Force machines flew in formation 4,300 miles in 32 hours without landing. Now the Royal Dutch Air Line foreshadows a regular service from Europe to Australia in three days. More than that, there are Mr. Corrigan, the "pickaback" flights, and the German planes all crossing and re-crossing the Atlantic recently.

What I said to my transatlantic and German visitors matters little. What they said to me made me look backward and forward. Twenty-four years ago, in the second half of July, 1914, I knew that a great European war would come unless the British Government said certain things plainly and in time. To that extent the position today resembles the situation of 1914. The difference between likeness and identity prevents me, as yet, from feeling that the outbreak of another great European war—or, indeed, another World War—is certain.

* * *

In 1914, governments and general staffs thought in terms of land and sea warfare. The coming airplane was a tiny speck on the distant horizon. Blériot had only managed by the skin of his teeth to fly the English Channel —21 miles—in 1909, and so to win a prize of £1,000 which Lord Northcliffe had offered to the first man who should do this. I happened to be in England then; and on reading the news I exclaimed: "England is no longer an island. Now we shall have to wake up." So far were my fellow countrymen from thinking this that they looked upon Blériot's feat as just another of "Northcliffe's stunts."

In the following autumn I watched Blériot demonstrate the power of his machine before the Emperor Francis Joseph near Vienna. He flew round a wide heath at a uniform height of about 60 feet. When he came down I heard the Emperor congratulate him and ask how high he could go. "I hear that a man has just flown over the Eiffel Tower in Paris," Francis Joseph added. Blériot answered: "It is a question of nerve, Your Majesty. Not everybody has the nerve to fly so high."

Four years later Northcliffe offered a prize of £10,000 for the first direct flight across the Atlantic. "Another fantastic Northcliffe stunt, but his money is pretty safe this time," said the wiseacres. Without the World War, which gave a strong stimulus to flying, the laugh might have been on their side. But in 1919 Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Whitten-Brown won Northcliffe's prize by flying from Newfoundland to Ireland between 4:28 p. m. on June 14 and 8:40 a. m. on the following morning. That afternoon Northcliffe submitted to me the text of a letter of congratulation he had written to Captain Alcock and asked me whether I approved of it. I did approve, and it was sent. Passages from it ran:

> A very hearty welcome to the pioneer of direct Atlantic flight. . . . Your voyage was made more quickly than the average press messages of 1919. Moreover, I look forward with certainty to the time when London morning newspapers will be selling in New York in the evening, allowing for the difference between British and American time, and vice versa in regard to New York evening journals reaching London next day. Then we shall no longer suffer from the danger of garbled quotations due to telegraphic compression. Then, too, the American and British peoples will understand each other better as they are brought into closer daily touch.

The letter ended on another prophetic note of rejoicing that Alcock and Whitten-Brown should have started from the Dominion of Newfoundland and landed in the future "happy and prosperous Dominion of Ireland."

What has this to do with the present tangled skein of Europe? For one thing, the slowest-minded Britons now realize that their country is no longer an island. This realization cuts both ways. It makes them feel that England, and London in particular, may be vulnerable to air attack, and that the avoidance of war is therefore a foremost British interest. But at this point feelings diverge. Some say: "We must keep out of war at all costs, no matter what happens on the European continent." Others say: "If we let the Continent go hang and allow Germany to rule the roost there, our independence and our lives will be at the mercy of another's whim. Then we shall either have to surrender or to fight alone against hopeless odds. So let us make ourselves strong and, if fight we must, fight for the freedom of others as well as our own. Then we may help to save ourselves and Europe."

I should not like to say which feeling is on top at this moment—as regards verbal expression, at any rate. But I am quite sure that beneath the surface the second current of feeling and thought is overwhelmingly strong. The state of British public feeling is harder to judge with certainty than that of any other country. But I find a growing tendency among my countrymen to understand that, for instance, the existence of a strong and independent Czechoslovakia is an integral part of British security, and that the closest arrangements for reciprocal defense are essential between Great Britain and France.

If, reverting once more to 1914, one compares this position with the degree of interest which Englishmen took in the neutrality of Belgium 24 years ago, one must conclude that British feeling is ten times more alive to the danger now than it was then. Yet today an element of mental and moral paralysis that did not exist in 1914 comes into what we are trying to diagnosis here, I try to draw. This element is fear of Bolshevism, not so much in Great Britain as on the Continent. The myth that those inversions of Bolshevism that go by the name of Fascism have saved Europe from the "Red peril" has insidiously affected so many minds as to incapacitate them for clear thought. This is not only an effect of propaganda. It is because the Bolshevist or Communist threat to private property alarms conservatives and liberals alike.

* * *

To scoff at these fears is easy. Less easy is it to see why they strike so deep. The true reason, I think, is an instinctive, scarcely conscious, recognition that personal freedom—of which the political form is democracy—and the right freely to speak and to know are at stake; and that without some degree of personal property all true liberty would be gone. So men are prone to turn a blind eye on to the suppression of personal freedom by Fascism and National Socialism, and a deaf ear to the noise of Fascist and National Socialist armaments, lest the collapse or the overthrow of these inversions of Bolshevism clear the path for the spread of Bolshevism proper.

In every European country of which I have some personal, up-to-date knowledge—every country, that is to say, which has remained wholly or comparatively free—this paralyzing element is at work. Its effect is to promote the muddle-headed cowardice known as "defeatism": and "defeatism" distorts vision so sorely that those whom it afflicts cannot see the greater and more immediate danger that by putting a premium on Fascist or National Socialist armed aggression they are inviting the destruction of everything they care for—property (public and private), personal freedom, democracy, and every man's right to call his soul his own.

Unlike Northcliffe in 1919, I shall not indulge in prophecy. At critical moments like these a man can only say what he feels. My feeling is that in Great Britain the crust of defeatism is thin, that it may break overnight and reveal to the world a people as resolute and well prepared to stand up for what they believe in as they were in 1914. If I am wrong, another great European war may presently be upon us. If I am right, war is neither now nor need it be inevitable. And with some knowledge of the English people I trust my own judgment.

Still it remains true, now as in 1914, that the fate of Europe may depend less upon what Great Britain would eventually do, than upon a clear and firm intimation, given betimes, that she will do it. It is not fair to countries of Europe to leave them in doubt and, by leaving them in doubt, to lead any of them into temptation. We ought not to incur the reproach that European civilization was smashed, by aircraft of which nobody dreamed in 1914, because Great Britain failed to say the right word at the right hour.

THE WORLD GROWS SMALLER — International News Photo

Howard Hughes Pilots His Plane Over New York Prior to the Record-Breaking Flight Around the Top of the Globe, Symbolizing Man's Conquest of the Air and the Overcoming of Limitations Previously Imposed by Distance, but Also Calling for New Thought on International Relations

Luise Rainer in a New Rôle

The Little Viennese, Invited to Visit the United States by One of the Hollywood Studios, Has Become a Screen Favorite and Now She Is to Become an American Citizen

By Frank Daugherty

To LUISE RAINER, who is about to take the oath of allegiance to the United States as one of its new distinguished citizens from Europe, this matter of seeking a new country was no thing of a moment. It wasn't even merely because of her work here, though that entered into it. Many a Hollywood foreign star has taken the initial step toward becoming a citizen because he, or she, thought that in the indefinite future it might be necessary to do so to remain on the job in Hollywood. And of course some never became citizens at all, even after years of resident work here.

It is no negative attitude of this sort which animated Miss Rainer. She took out her first papers almost immediately after landing in New York; and in something less than 90 days now she will take the oath of allegiance to the country she desires henceforward to call her own.

Her regard for America, however, goes even farther back in her experience than her arrival here. Like so many Europeans, she had looked forward to the day when she could at least see America. And while that was a serious enough wish, the manner in which it finally came about had its elements of humor. She was approached by one of the talent scouts for a large Hollywood studio shortly after she had received a good deal of acclaim for her work on the European stage in "Escapade." The talent scout didn't want her for the same role in Hollywood, however, though his studio had bought the play. The scout may or may not have known about that. He got her on one of those contracts occasionally offered to European players. With Hollywood studios this sort of thing is very routine, and it probably took just a few hours of the scout's time to bring it all about.

* * *

But to Luise Rainer, coming to America wasn't by any means a routine thing. Maybe it would mean success in the American films and maybe it wouldn't. So much for that. But the contract read that if she failed, her fare back to Vienna was to be paid by the studio—which of course would buy her ticket over, too—and that meant seeing America! So she signed. But it was something of a joke to her at first. She really thought of herself as taking a very unfair advantage of the poor film company which had been foolish enough to offer such an unexpected thing.

She didn't, for one thing, consider herself the glamour type. (She still doesn't, it may as well be added.) She was working very hard and very seriously on the European stage in the dramas of Shakespeare, Ibsen, and Pirandello—which, as you know, can be very serious things, indeed. She had been with Reinhardt. She had chosen the stage as the career to which she wished to devote her life, and she fully expected to return shortly to it.

"But of course I would have been a fool not to want to come to America!" she laughs, when she tells about it now.

* * *

Nearly everyone knows how she got her first break in American pictures. It all came about because Myrna Loy refused to play the role in "Escapade," which Miss Rainer had done so well on the stage. And since Miss Rainer and Miss Loy are on the same lot, it was a comparatively simple matter to put the new player in the role right away. And what she did with it, of course, everyone knows. It was, however, far from satisfying her.

"Everything I thought I had put into it, everything I expected to see on the screen, was gone. I did not know then about cutting. Only the shots in which I was actually *speaking* were retained. The others were eliminated. But in my training for the stage, I had learned that it is the reaction of the *listener* which is all-important. This, the picture did not use at all. It was very disappointing."

A M-G-M, Photo by Clarence S. Bull, and Wide World

UNITED STATES CITIZEN BY CHOICE

Miss Rainer, Twice Winner of Moviedom's Academy Award, as Seen in a Recent Film, and (Right), as She Appeared to Take Uncle Sam's Required Examination for American Citizenship

She spent her first few months in Hollywood at hard work on her picture commitments, which followed "Escapade" in rapid succession. But it was the spaces between pictures that came to be important to her. She had wanted to see America, and she was in danger of seeing just about as much of it as she could see over a studio wall. So she purchased a car, and used it. She went south into Mexico, north into British Columbia, east as far as the peaks of the Sierras. She loved all she saw; she found the great sprawling country all she had dreamed it would be, and more.

"All that land!" she says. "Room for so many people. It is so different in Europe. No one has enough, and everyone is cramped for room. People are cramped into houses too small for families, houses are cramped into villages, villages into cities. Even the fields are cramped—not these miles and miles of grain and orchards that one sees here. It is surely one of the big reasons why there is so much unrest in Europe. Here, it is possible to get away to oneself, to breathe and think without bumping into other people."

She did not say this, she hastened to add, because she dislikes people. Her vacations in New York are invariably spent wandering on the thickly populous East Side, and on the water front, watching people, observing how they live and how they act.

"I was born," she said with a little smile, "to be one of those who observe others, not to be observed myself. That, I do not like very much."

Usually, on these trips, she has not been recognized. She doesn't wear the obvious dark glasses with which most movie stars thinly disguise themselves when on the streets of eastern cites. That, she thinks, would be to attract attention, to invite curiosity. She finds that a plain pair of clear, rimmed spectacles serve as a very effective disguise for her. Once she was stopped by two little girls who looked up at her curiously to ask if she wasn't Luise Rainer; but she was able to convince them that they had made a mistake. And ordinarily she isn't stopped at all.

The occasion for the interview had been to discover why she wanted to become a citizen; so, with what tact he could muster, the interrogator abruptly swung it back to that by putting it as a discreet question.

"Why not?" she countered. Then she grew more serious. "All right," she said, "I will tell you."

She held out her left hand, and with her right pressed down a finger at a time as she enumerated some reasons.

"First, I like America." She pressed down the thumb. It was an important reason. "I have always liked it. And I like what it stands for. It is so young, and everyone seems alive, and eager to be doing something. So."

It is impossible to reproduce that "So." It was more like Zo-o-o, with overtones of finality.

"Then," she said, "I work here. Not only that, but I intend to spend the rest of my life working here. Never will I return to Europe—except, perhaps, for trips.

"Third, I am happy to come to America—to become an American—while I am so young. In a few years, no one will be able to tell me from a native of— of—"

Maine and Texas were offered.

"I was going to say Chicago," she said.

* * *

Asked if she would tell a little about the examination itself, the questions asked, she threw up her hands.

"So many questions!" she exclaimed. "I was afraid, like a little schoolgirl."

She waited so long after that that the interviewer took it for granted she didn't intend to elaborate on it. But he might have known better. She was planning mischief.

"First," she said guilelessly, "you name for me, please, the 21 amendments to the American Constitution."

After much halting and lame progress, when five had been named, the interviewer suggested that it was more interesting to hear her do the talking.

"You see!" she said.

Then she relented.

"There was a question which I found quite difficult," she said. "No one else, maybe, would have found it so. At least, I'm sure no one in this country would have found it difficult. It was this. The judge who was examining me asked me what I understood by the words 'free speech.' I knew it was an important question. In Europe there isn't much free speech any more. So I pondered it. At last I said:

"'I guess it means you can say anything you want to in this country.'"

"The judge said he guessed that was exactly what it did mean, and he passed me in my examination."

* * *

Miss Rainer has just completed her eighth picture for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, her home studio. It is "The Great Waltz," a life of Johann Strauss, and was directed by Julien Duvivier, the well-known French director, as his first Hollywood effort. With Miss Rainer in the cast will be Fernand Gravet and Miliza Korjus; but, of course, when it is all through, it will be Miss Rainer's picture, just as they all are—just as "Escapade" was, and "Ziegfeld" and "Good Earth," and all the rest. One of the most talented players, and one of the most sincere persons Hollywood has ever offered in its wares, she has a way of being outstanding in anything she attempts.

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences has twice given her its award as the best among Hollywood actresses—the last time just this year for her work in "The Good Earth." And yet, in point of experience, her work in Hollywood is just beginning. If all the portents are correct. Citizeness Rainer is truly a rising star, not a setting one.

Crawling to Victory

Since Dick Cavill, of Australia, Revolutionized Swimming With the Speed Stroke, Human Fish Have Improved the Technique, With Faster Times in Prospect

By L. de B. Handley

Coach of American Olympic Girl Swimmers, 1924-1932

Wide World Photos
JAPANESE SWIMMERS ON THE OLYMPIC TEAM, M. YUSA AND T. KAWAISHI

THIS YEAR MARKS the twentieth anniversary of the initial appearance of the six-beat crawl in competition, an epochal occurrence in modern natatorial history, for it led to swimming progress the world over. The occasion is opportune to recall what is owed to the enterprise of two American girls in the introduction of the stroke, the demonstration of its value, and its consequent general adoption, in the United States and abroad.

For those not familiar with swimming lore, it may be well to explain that the arm movements of the crawl have undergone very little change since Dick Cavill, of Australia, first used it for racing purposes. Cavill learned the crawl from Aleck Wickham, son of a Solomon Islands planter. The stroke is believed to have originated in the South Sea Islands.

The subsequent evolution of the crawl consisted of a gradual quickening and narrowing of the leg drive, the basic unit of which is a scissoring motion, called "beat," executed by whipping the legs up and down, one rising as the other drops.

* * *

Cavill used the two-beat drive, that is, two scissoring motions to each full cycle of the arms. But Americans, trying to imitate the Australian from hazy newspaper descriptions of his methods, unwittingly developed a four-beat motion.

At first it was their aim to make all four beats even in scope and exactly alike. Later, however, some came to believe efficiency might be increased by widening one of the scissors, and the change was effected. The new drive, one major and three minor beats per stroke, gained wide popularity.

At that stage, technicians took a hand. Endeavoring to find a way of equalizing leg effort and propulsion they conceived the idea of a thrash composed of two moderately wide beats, each followed by two minor flutters, a combination lending itself admirably to even distribution of leg power and natural co-ordination of arm and leg action.

But when the theorists sought to have their invention tested, they ran up against a stone wall. Men contestants and coaches balked. Unanimously and positively they declared the thrash entirely too fast and tiring ever to become available for distances longer than 100 yards, or so.

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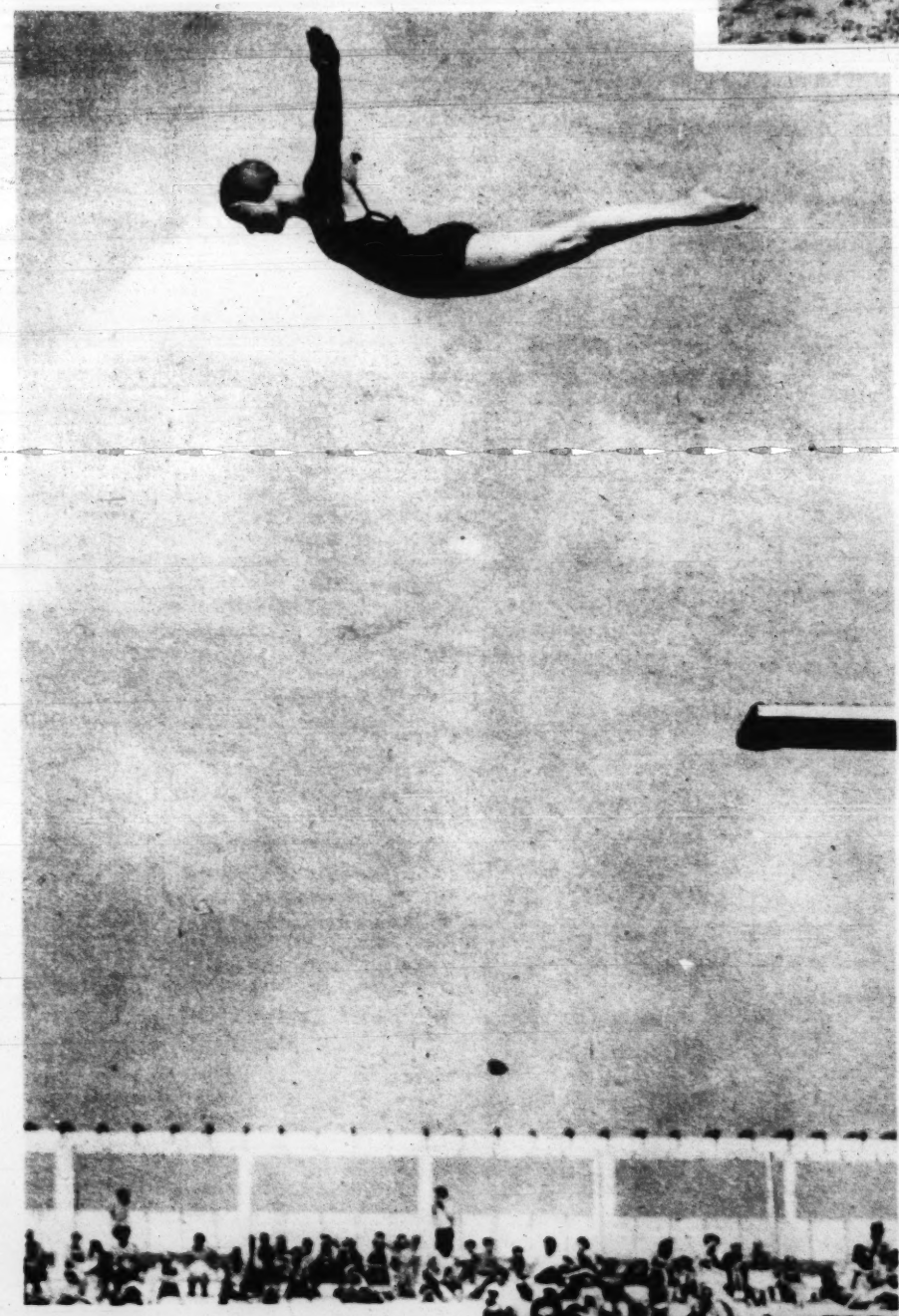
It looked for a while as if the six-beat were doomed. Fortunately, Miss Claire Galligan and Miss Charlotte Boyle, prominent stars of the Women's Swimming Association, of New York, proved farsighted. Appreciating at once the possibilities of the well-balanced, rhythmic drive, they consented to give it a trial.

Within six months, in April, 1918, the fair pioneers were able to startle aquatic circles by using the supposedly untenable thrash to earn first and third places in the national 500-yard, free-style championship. They further amazed experts that summer by shattering the women's records for 880 yards and one mile.



YOUTHFUL AMERICAN CHAMPION

Marjorie Gestring, as the "Baby" of the American Squad, Captured the Olympic Women's Springboard Diving Championship in 1936. She Is Considered a Good Candidate for 1940 Olympic Honors

Here was convincing, incontestable evidence, and even the most stubborn skeptics had to capitulate, resulting in the six-beat being widely taken up in the United States, then elsewhere. It took some time for Europeans to gain thorough knowledge of six-beat technique, and Americans profited by their early start, leaping to international supremacy and easily winning team laurels at the Olympiads of 1920, 1924, and 1928.

By 1932, however, the Japanese had so ably interpreted the fundamentals involved that they succeeded in defeating American men swimmers in a drubbing which overshadowed the victory of American girl swimmers. The triumph was ascribed by some to a superior type of crawl evolved in Japan, while others attributed it to more faithful training, a simpler mode of living, better discipline. There has been world-wide controversy since, as to whether or not the Orientals showed anything new. Close observation at the Los Angeles games, and careful study of the writings of Japan's authorities since, have convinced many that the Japanese had found nothing new. They topped the United States again at Berlin in 1936, but not nearly so conclusively, and there is warrant for hope that the tables may be turned in 1940 in Finland.

Recent developments indicate that the United States is to have a formidable team for the encounter. American free-style sprinters are second to none at present. From among such fleet stars as Peter Fick, Edward Kirar, Otto Jaretz, Waldemar Tomski, Henry Curven, Charles Hutter, Paul Wolfe, and some fast improving boys of exceptional speed, should emerge a flashing trio for the 100-meter test. Ralph Flanagan is peerless today at 400 and 1,500 meters, and although Japan still seems to have the edge in the 800-meter relay, the margin now is small.

For the 100-meter backstroke Americans have trump cards in Adolph Kiefer, holder of all listed world records, and Albert Vande Weghe, hard on his heels. For the 200-meter breast stroke are in line three aces who should take some beating. Jack Kasley, claimant to the universal standards for 100 and 200 meters; John Higgins, and Richard Hough.

* * *

Uncle Sam's divers long have been supreme, and the current crop is as good as ever. Al Patnik has been called the best springboard artist ever produced, yet Al Greene and James Patterson have given him hard battles. Elbert Root was runner-up in Olympic platform diving at Berlin, and there are several crack performers who should be ripe for world contest in 1940.

American naiads need not worry over Japanese opposition. The girls of Holland and Denmark loom up as the great threat, and, it may be admitted, our outlook is far from bright.

America boasts of excellent free-style sprinters. The Misses Halina Tomska, Elizabeth Ryan, Virginia Hopkins, and Toni Redfern, in particular, rank with the foreign topnotchers at 100 meters and should be hard to head as a 400-meter relay team.

* * *

The fair divers may prove an even greater asset. Miss Marjorie Gestring, Olympic champion, and the Misses Arlite Smith, Helen Krlenkovich, and Barbara Cooke are springboard candidates of the first water [no pun intended—we hope.—Ed.], and the Misses Ruth Jump, Velma Dunn, and Margaret Reinhold should hold their own in any company in platform diving.

Mrs. Katherine Rawls Thompson and Miss Helene Raines, United States national champions at 440- and 500-yards free style, are not in the same class with the Danish and Dutch leaders at 400 meters. Nor are Miss Jeanne Laupheimer and Miss Iris Cummings, title-holders at 100-yards backstroke and 220-yard breast stroke, within hail of Europe's best at 100 and 200 meters.

The United States' chief hope in the women's contest is that some of the sensational child mermaids fast coming to the fore may improve enough to save the day. The Misses Helene Raines, Mary Ryan, Patsy Whorter, Nancy Merki, and Geraldine Larkin are among

(Continued on Page 10)

International News Photo

RALPH FLANAGAN OF MIAMI, FLORIDA

Winner of the 880- and 440-Yard Free Style, and One-Mile Swimming Matches in the United States. Flanagan Is Barnstorming Europe This Month With an American Team

Toward a United Church

The Moral Authority of Organized Christianity Will Increase If Interdenominational Co-operation Can Be Achieved, and Some Hope That It May

By Elbert Russell

TOWER OF MEMORIAL CHURCH, HARVARD UNIVERSITY
"Protestantism Began With the Claim of the Right and Liberty of the Individual to Accept or Dissent From the Codes of Truth and Justice of the Requirements of Church and State"

THE FIRST WORLD COUNCIL of Churches in history, pointing toward the most far-reaching union of Christian churches since the Reformation, is expected to be brought nearer realization when the proposed constitution of the new Council is considered by the Continuation Committee on Faith and Order, meeting at Clarens, Switzerland, Aug. 29 to Sept. 1.

It is expected that the draft constitution will be approved, after which it will be submitted to the churches for their approval. Acceptance by a large number of them is virtually assured by the attitude of their representatives at the Oxford Conference on Church, Community, and State in July last year and at the Edinburgh Conference on Faith and Order which followed in August.

* * *

What is the significance of this proposed inter-church co-operation which has been hailed as a great potential landmark in the history of Christianity?

It would appear that if there are "dangers" in the proposed council, they are rather in the limitations of its powers than in what are granted. For a while, at least, its great benefits will come from its cultivation of the ecumenical consciousness, from its studies, and from its prestige as the voice and agent of the common Christian purposes of the churches. If it grows in this latter rôle it will remove in some measure the scandal and weakness of Protestantism's divisions and give it a moral authority in the world's affairs. The council is, however, more than a union of Protestantism, since the great Orthodox churches are co-operating.

It is expected that practically all the denominations of Christendom will join, except, probably, the Roman Catholic Church. It is to be invited, but it has been kept out of the inter-church movements in the past by its claim to be the only true church.

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The proposed inter-church organization is shown, to a large extent, in its relations to other world-wide Christian organizations. It goes back beyond the conscious beginnings of the "ecumenical" movement at the Edinburgh Missionary Conference in 1910. Two features of the contemplated organization are part and parcel of the whole modern trend: its relation to the older movements for religious co-operation and unity, and the essentially voluntary nature of the organization. They have the momentum of the modern spirit behind them. Protestantism was a break with the medieval theory of society. The empire and church claimed to rule by divine right: people were not asked to join them; they were required to be subject to them.

Protestantism began with the claim of the right and liberty of the individual to accept or dissent from the codes of truth and justice of the requirements of church and state. The Protestant state churches got into the awkward position of both claiming and denying this right, so that it has taken nearly three centuries for rationalism, piety, democracy, modern natural science, criticism and philosophy to break down the medieval remnants of claimed outward authority. It looked as though the end would be a state of pure individualism.

Since the beginning of the nineteenth century, however, religious life and activities have been progressively reorganized on a basis of free, voluntary association and co-operation. The Bible and missionary societies, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., the Evangelical Alliance, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and similar organizations, were of this kind. Later, churches officially joined in such organizations. Then arose the world-wide movements on whose experience the present movement leans so heavily; and the movements for world-wide "confessional federations," such as those of the Lutherans, Baptists, and Methodists, and finally actual organic union between some of them, such as the United Church of Canada and the reunited Methodist Church in the United States.

The proposed world council is a significant step in this process. It would not be true to say that the leaders in the ecumenical movement expect it to result in an organic union of the churches of Christendom in the near future on a democratic and voluntary basis; but the more far-sighted do see that the unity of a common faith in Christ and the momentum of history are moving in that direction. It is likewise clear that the ecumenical movement is not a recent thing nor merely the product of foreboding inspired by the current materialistic philosophy or the threat of the totalitarian state, although both of these have contributed to its acceleration.

* * *

While at Utrecht, in May, a conference of church representatives prepared a plan for a World Council of Churches, yet it was at two great representative gatherings, the Edinburgh and Oxford Conferences of the year before, that the decision was made—and the historian may indeed judge it to be the most important thing they did—to set in motion the machinery for the formation of a world church council to cultivate the spirit of unity and to enable the adhering churches to speak and act together on common problems.

It was definitely understood at the Utrecht Conference, which drew up the constitution for the proposed council, that it was to be an organization for co-operation, not an ecclesiastical authority. The basis of membership is to be the free adherence of the member churches. The autonomy of the churches is carefully safeguarded. The council is to have no powers except those delegated to it by the component churches. It cannot legislate for them nor speak or act for them, except when and insofar as it is authorized by them to do so.

The conference at Utrecht was composed of about 100 members. Besides the 60 delegates appointed by the Churches, there were the members of the Committee of Fourteen, the officers of the Continuation Committee of Faith and Order and of the Universal Christian Council on Life and Work; and, as consultative members, representatives of such "ecumenical" religious movements as the World Missionary Council, the World Alliance for Promoting International Peace through the Churches, the World Sunday School Union, and the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Representatives of certain world-wide "confessional" organizations, such as the Lutheran, Baptist, and Methodist, were also invited. The conference wished the Council to have close working relations with these latter world organizations, so as to profit by their experience and prestige as "going concerns."

* * *

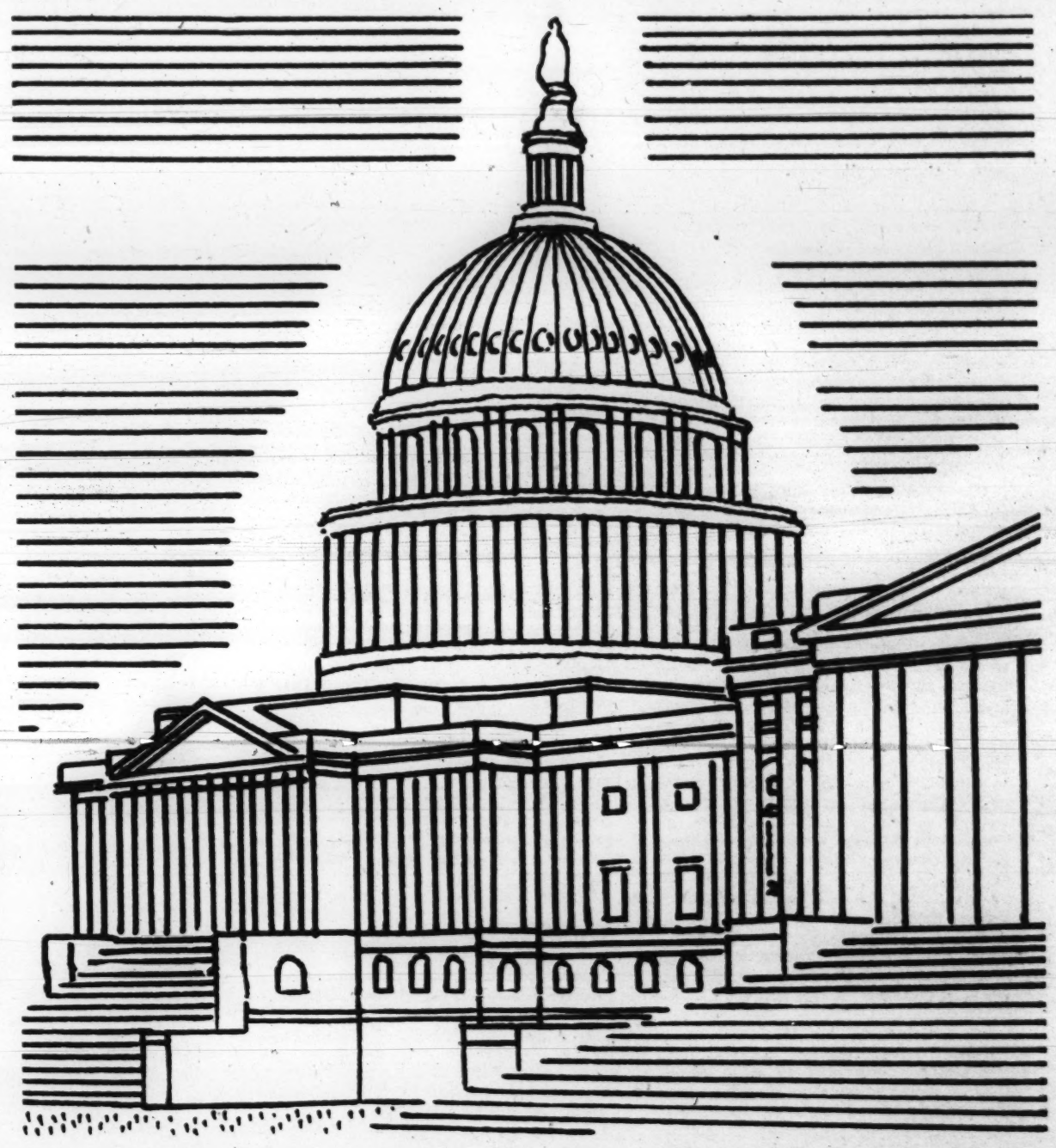
The constitution as drafted provides for a World Council of Churches, in which membership will be open to all churches on the basis of belief in the Incarnation. Persons belonging to non-member churches may be co-opted for service in connection with the commissions, especially those dealing with the practical problems of "Life and Work."

The proposed constitution provides for (1) the assembly of not more than 450 members appointed by the churches which are to meet normally every five years; (2) a central committee of not more than 90 members designated by the churches from among the members of the assembly, which normally is to meet annually; and (3) such commissions as the assembly may establish.

The members of the assembly and central committee are to be apportioned to the churches partly by countries and partly by "confessions." A definite number must be laymen (men or women), and the conference urged on the churches especial care that women, youth, and the "younger churches" of the mission fields be adequately represented.

DEPENDENCE UPON GOVERNMENT

By Lewis Rex Miller

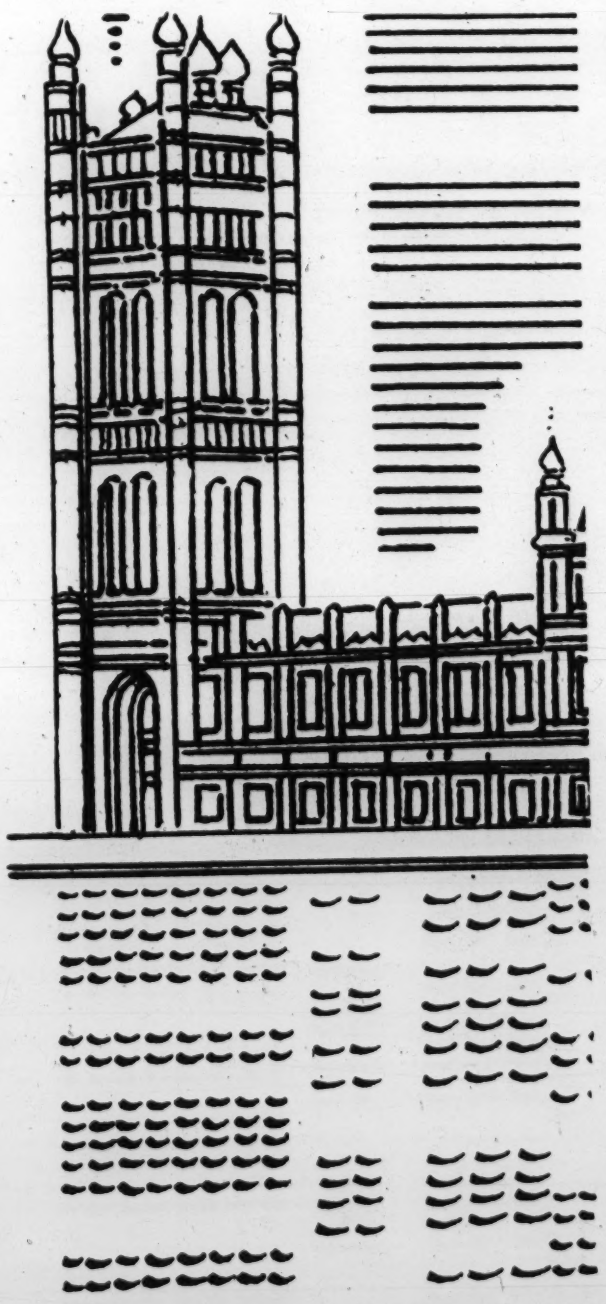


IN A DEGREE WHICH would have amazed the people of earlier epochs in history, citizens of all countries are today tending to place reliance for fulfillment of their needs in the operations of the civil government. They no longer look to city, county, state or national authorities only for security of life and property. They no longer are content to see the tax collector, the soldier, the policeman and the judge as the only necessary instruments of law and order. They have come to look to elected or appointed officers of governmental units for a multitude of services, and even of goods, which the individual was once expected, and required, to provide for himself by his own efforts.

There was a time when the civil administration was considered to have performed its whole duty when it policed the streets, prevented or punished crimes of violence, and protected property against lawless theft or confiscation. That time is now long past. For better or for worse, the scope of governmental operations has been vastly widened. Both in democracies and in countries which choose a more authoritarian form of political organization, the State undertakes a multiplicity of duties which may range from hotel keeping to so-called health insurance. The number of individuals employed by the government has increased almost in geometrical ratio to the spread of its interests, and no citizen, or even voteless inhabitant, of a country can remain untouched by the activities of its administrative officers.

* * *

This extension of functions has taken widely varying forms. It has brought with it such advantages as an efficient international postal service and the various state and national systems of free public education. The average citizen prefers to have his letters handled by a government department rather than a private company. He sees the need for public schools, even though he may prefer to send his own children to a private one. He admits that some great construction undertakings, such as the Panama Canal, may be more



appropriately carried out and operated by public than by private enterprise.

The citizen, in short, has concluded that there are many things which the government *can* do for him besides collecting his taxes and spending the money on an army and navy, a police force and courts of law. But he sometimes loses sight of the fact that the government can do no more for him than he makes it possible for it to do, and that he must expect in one way or another to pay for every service rendered. He must not be misled to the conclusion that the civil government, as such, possesses in and of itself some mysterious power which enables it to do everything for him while he does nothing for it.

Today, in many communities, the citizens look to the local or national governmental bodies to supply them not only with security of life and property, but with water, light, heat, power, and other similar services. They often go beyond this, and expect of the civil authorities employment, or compensation for unemployment. They look to the civil powers for protection against disease, and in some instances for insurance against possible illness. These increasing demands made upon government tend to create the illusion that a city or county council, a state or national legislature, can be all things to all men. This attitude resembles the ancient Roman belief—which has its modern counterpart in Japan—that the emperor is God. It is bound to result in disillusion. For there are some things that even the most powerful civil government cannot provide to satisfy the longing hearts of men.

* * *

The futility of relying upon civil authorities, even for elementary human justice and safety, is abundantly illustrated in the New Testament. Jesus, who deserves to be described as a model citizen, nevertheless met with humiliation and torture at the hands of Jewish and Roman rulers. The apostle Paul, when he relied upon his rights as a Roman citizen to appeal to Caesar for justice, met with disappointment. He believed that the powerful Roman law could shield him from harm, but he found that the result of his appeal was years of imprisonment and eventual execution by the sword at Rome. In contrast, one may cite the example of the "beloved disciple," John, who, so far as can be discovered, never placed reliance upon any power save God. John lived longer than any other of the apostles, and was the only one of them who did not meet with death by violence.

Reliance upon civil government, even the most powerful and benevolent of such governments, cannot impart a consciousness of complete security. For civil governments are man-made institutions, composed of human beings. They can be really powerful, really efficient, only as they themselves recognize the sovereignty of a higher power, which is spiritual. It is in this higher power that the citizen, also, must place his trust. In the measure that he does so, he will gain the sense of protection and of supply that only Spirit can impart.

* * *

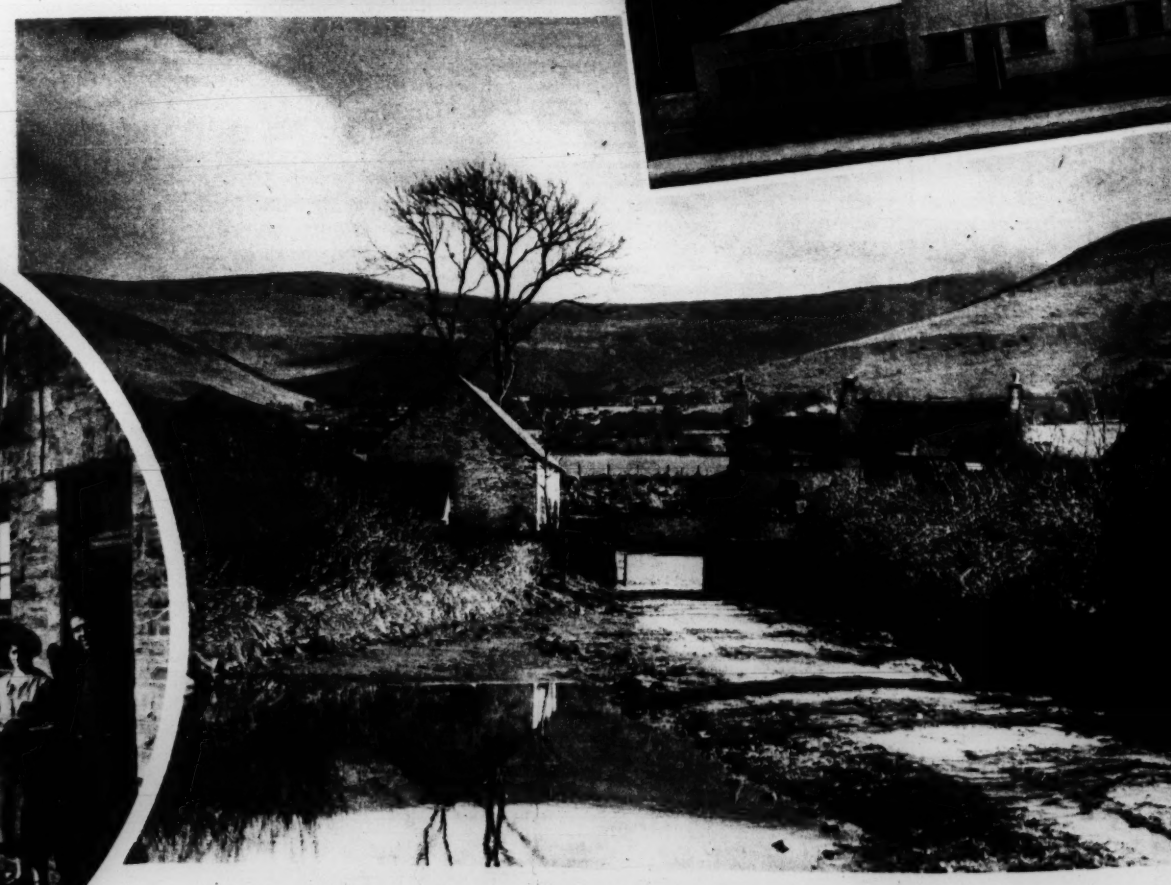
The individual who is today tempted to follow the current trend and look to local or national officials to supply his needs may well remember the prophecy of Isaiah that "the government shall be upon his shoulder" (The Prince of Peace's). He must look beyond the dispenser of goods and favors to the source of all good. Then, whether his wants may be supplied through private or through public channels, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that his needs have been met through his own realization of his true relationship to the power which supplies all good.

In the helpful allegory which Mary Baker Eddy incorporated in the chapter on Christian Science Practice in her work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she causes the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in his charge to the jury to state (page 442) that "Our statute is spiritual, our Government is divine." It is that Government to which we must finally turn for real satisfaction and security in time of need. Such an appeal, unlike Paul's to Caesar, cannot result in disappointment. For in turning to that source, man finds himself to be not a creature of circumstance or of misfortune, but a complete, divine idea, reflecting that Government, and himself self-governed.

Hope Returns to

Long Unemployed, and With Little Prospect of a Now Are Learning New Trades in

By E. C. C



A Welsh Farmhouse Below the Brecon Beacons Near Brecon

AN ANT CRAWLING over a crumpled-up tablecloth resembles in miniature the motorist who visits the "special area" where unemployment is worst in the South Wales coal fields today.

It is an area where a large-scale experiment in human salvage is in progress, bringing new hope to 90,000 workless coal miners besides offering golden possibilities of profit to manufacturers able to play a part in the scheme.

The motoring visitor resembles an ant crawling over a crumpled tablecloth not only in his own minuteness compared with the scene in which he finds himself, but also because the steep, narrow valleys in which the unemployed miners' homes are congregated are much like the creases into which a piece of tapestry would arrange itself when crumpled together.

These homes indeed might be compared to handfuls of bread crumbs left upon the tablecloth after a meal. In this case the derelict slag heaps and their gaunt accompaniment of pithead machinery which still tower over the clusters of stone-built dwellings might be decrepit salt cellars and cruet stands tumbled into the confused whole.

* * *

The British Government has approached the situation from the point of view of helping a singularly deserving community upon which, from no fault of its own, the misfortune of prolonged unemployment has fallen.

For the purpose of providing new employment upon the spot, the "Treforest Trading Estate" has been set up near to the seaport of Cardiff. It offers facilities to suitable enterprises to induce them to start local industries. These facilities include loans on easy terms, also ready-made factories and warehouses of up-to-date patterns. This is to meet the case of individually small undertakings which might not otherwise be in a position to secure for themselves the rich possibility of establishing branches inside the tariff walls and quota system which since 1932 have guarded the vast purchasing markets of the United Kingdom.

The unemployed labor on behalf of which the Treforest Trading Estate has been established is located in the network of valleys which make up the coalfield.

* * *

These valleys, though isolated from one another, converge to some extent at their lower ends upon the site where the Trading Estate is being developed. They are densely populated by an industrious, sober, and highly adaptable community of miners suddenly thrown out of work through the closing down of many collieries, on which for generations they have depended for the living of themselves and their families.

The people are partly of Welsh extraction and partly English. Each village forms a little world in itself, shadowed by man-made hills which are the slag-heaps of coal dust and other rejected mineral output of the mines. Each village is cut off from its neighbors in the other valleys by windswept highlands, supporting wonderful flocks of long-tailed mountain sheep, but so wide and elevated as to form what for centuries have been almost complete barriers to ordinary human intercourse.

The valleys themselves are of singular beauty. A clear stream rushes riotously down nearly every one of them. Rhododendrons, lupins, and other flowers made splashes of brilliant color against a background of gray rock and glistening foliage when the Monitor correspondent was there. Men, respectably dressed in dark-colored lounge suits and cloth caps and with clean-shaven faces, could be observed standing about listlessly at the street corners, or might be seen putting together often elaborately carved chicken coops and rabbit hutches in the small gardens behind the rows of neatly tended houses. Every now and then one might see individuals with blackened hands and faces moving briskly between one of the pitheads and the dwellings. They were miners who were so fortunate as to be still at work. Their numbers in many of the villages were small compared with the unemployed, whose very quietness was one of the saddest features of the scene.

* * *

Well-kept roads testified to their desire to work, but some of these people had not been able to secure any continuously paid employment since they left school. They sometimes marry and bring up children, without means of living other than the weekly pittance allowed to them by the Government. Wives and mothers stood about almost equally dejectedly at the doors of their homes as the automobile went past.

The most cheerful element in the villages visited seemed to be the children, who at least had the happiness of being kept busy at school. But even the children—with the prospects that lie before them—were less lively than youth ought to be.

In some of the villages a large proportion of the entire population has become so unused to work as to be for the moment almost unemployable, though proving eminently capable of rehabilitation by the measures that are being taken to bring this about.

It might have been thought that, finding themselves so situated, the unemployed miners would have migrated en masse to other centers where work might be less nearly impossible to obtain. This has been the case to a limited extent, especially among the young people; but there has remained a large residue who have clung tenaciously to their valleys and their homes. These people show such aversion to going among strangers that hope of their migrating at all generally has had to be given up, though many outside efforts in this direction have been made.

There has remained the possibility of creating fresh avenues of employment in the neighborhood of their homes. And this is being done increasingly in several ways. Not a little has been effected by providing plots of land on which to raise vegetables, pigs, and poultry. Still more has been accomplished by setting up training centers

Lestrange
Typical Homes of Coal Miners and Their Families, With Pithead Machinery Beyond

s to the Welsh Hills

pect of a Sufficient Recovery in Coal Mining, the Men rades in a Government Training Center

By E. C. Cotes

ns Near Brecon

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An Air View of the Treforest Trading Estate, Showing New Main Road Through the Estate, and 34 Factory Buildings, Including a Paper Mill, Reaching From the Main Road Down to the Banks of the River Taff

(Left) A Typical Factory Building on the Treforest Trading Estate

A COAL MINER'S FAMILY: Mother, Wife, and Child

Courtesy South Wales and Monmouthshire Council of Social Service

singly in has been land on pigs, and n accom- g centers where the unemployed are taught new trades, also by building factories for turning to profitable use the application, conscientiousness, and other valuable characteristics of the South Wales worker—brought up as he usually has been in staid, nonconformist circles—qualities now being supplemented by specialized skill acquired in training centers.

The Treforest Trading Estate is run with Government assistance and without profit by the "South Wales and Monmouthshire Trading Estates, Limited," Western Mail Chambers, Cardiff, a semiofficial, semirepresentative body. It is one of the chief organizations that have been brought into existence by the Government for this purpose.

The estate is a cleared area, at present only 150 acres in extent, but capable of indefinite expansion. It is located seven miles from Cardiff Docks, with which there is excellent road and railway communication. Raw materials can therefore be brought in and finished manufactures can be exported at very low cost. Gas, water, and electrical power have been laid on upon a scale designed for cheapness and capacity of development to meet the needs of mass production establishments.

* * *

On one side of the estate is an up-to-date technical training center under Ministry of Labor supervision. This is newly built and is fitted with the latest appliances for practical teaching. Here the Monitor correspondent found 142 unemployed youths cheerfully at work under the tuition of experts. Carpentry, building, the handling of metals, including power-lathe work, was going on. Mechanics, in which accuracy down to one hundredth of an inch was required, was being taught. Paper-making and electrical fitting were other crafts in operation.

The course lasts 12 weeks, after which those who show aptitude can go to other training centers, in which a six-months' curriculum is open to them. The students have all their expenses paid by the Government and they receive, in addition to the ordinary unemployment dole, 2s. weekly for pocket money, an amount which is increased to 5s. weekly in the final stages of re-education.

This practical training is being given in consultation with the local trade unions, which have come to recognize its beneficent effects upon the sons and brothers of the members of already organized labor. In this way it has been found possible to work with—instead of in conflict with—popular sentiment among other workers.

* * *

In close association with the training center are factories, for such light industries as can be worked without competing with the staple activities of the neighborhood, which are mainly coal mining and the manufacture of iron, steel, and tin plate.

Such light industries include a whole range of enterprises, such as chromium and electroplating, furniture making, leatherwork, metal stamping, paper-making, printing, and ropemaking.

Factories are on offer on varying terms to suit each industrial scheme. They may be built specially to a manufacturer's individual requirements. They may also be supplied on lease, fully equipped with standard offices, heating, lighting, power, water, sanitary arrangements, and roads and railway sidings, or with such of these amenities as may be wanted. Production has already begun in some of these factories. A labor force of 700 is at work preparing for additional factories.

In the immediate vicinity of the estate live 124,000 men and 112,000 women between the working ages of 20 and 64. This assures an abundance of intelligent and adaptable labor of all kinds.

* * *

The location is a central one so far as markets are concerned. Within a radius of 100 miles live 10,000,000 people, being approximately one fourth of the entire population of Britain.

All local and other charges upon industry are being watched to enable favorable manufacturing conditions to be maintained.

With these advantages, the Trading Estate is able to look forward with confidence to continuous development. As the Government is behind it with the object of using it to solve a great national problem, the permanence of the facilities it affords is assured.

The devoted men and women who have given their services freely to promote the undertaking regard with well-founded confidence what has still to be accomplished as well as with justifiable pride what has already been done. The miners and their wives and children in the valleys see help and hope coming into their lives.

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BETWEEN SHIFTS: Men Returning to the Mine and Waiting at the Lamp House

"Little Gardens" in Central Europe

THOUGH MEN in some countries in Europe may be wondering every night to what nation they will belong when they awaken in the morning, there is one part of their lives that is being little affected by the present political upheavals.

On pleasant week ends great numbers of families are working in their gardens at the city's edge.

There is a strong feeling for the land among the people of central Europe. In Germany proper, in Czechoslovakia, and in what was formerly Austria, the Kleingarten, or Little Garden, movement makes it possible for the bulk of the urban population to have individual gardens at very small expense on the outskirts of the cities. In Germany alone there are more than 1,000,000 Little Gardens, whose city-dwelling owners come from as many walks of life as do the occupants of a city block of apartment houses—factory workers, trades people, teachers, clerks, and artists, each one developing his small patterned plot with individuality and pride.

* * *

Each of them—or each family—has a small piece of ground, and on it a well-built summer shack of one or two tiny rooms and perhaps a porch, usually with running water inside. Each man is expected to build his own little cottage by hand or with the help of his neighbors, and a certain simple standard of construction is demanded. However, individuality runs high, not only in the tiny houses but also in the gates and the fences which separate the plots and protect them from the street.

Between the porch and the gateway grow flowers in great variety—for flowers are raised much more than vegetables. Often a fruit tree is planted, both for shade and food. Berry bushes sometimes border the small grounds, and frequently a miniature rock garden or pool is included in the planting scheme. Occasional peas and beans will occupy most of the plot, with perhaps a few cabbages and tomatoes along the side.

* * *

Every "owner" belongs to the Kleingarten Verein—the Little Garden Association—which arranges the rental of the property, demands adherence to certain logical regulations, and guarantees reasonable protection to property. Sometimes private owners of land at the edge of a town let these week-end gardeners settle on it for a number of years without charge, until the property is considered ready for the real estate market.

When rent is charged, it averages about $3 a year. But this is not supposed to be rental for a dwelling house; rather, merely the rental of the land. It is stipulated that people are not to occupy their garden houses day in and day out. But if one peers into the doorways of one of the shelters he is likely to find a cot for each one in the family; food on the shelves, and general household equipment enough to make life comfortable every day in the week. It is well known that many of the gardeners spend their entire summer in the shack, but seldom is any restraint put upon them. They can often save so much rent that way! Those who follow the rules to the letter spend only their week ends in their suburban gardens, going out after work occasionally on other days to do a little weeding and watering.

While the idea of citizens having their gardens outside of the town dates from the Middle Ages, when every city was walled and every family cultivated its food crops and its flowers (if any) on a small plot of land outside the gates, the present organization of gardeners had its inception about 50 years ago. It was a Dr. Schreber of Leipzig who started the Kleingarten movement when he began encouraging the establishment of little gardens at the edge of the town as an open-air measure for children. The youngsters took to the idea enthusiastically. So did their parents. It was not long before grown-ups were packing a hamper and hying themselves to the outskirts of the city as soon as the week's work was over on Saturday. They plunged into gardening with a will, raising the flowers that had long been denied them in their close city quarters, and satisfying themselves with fresh vegetables that they were finally able to raise almost at home.

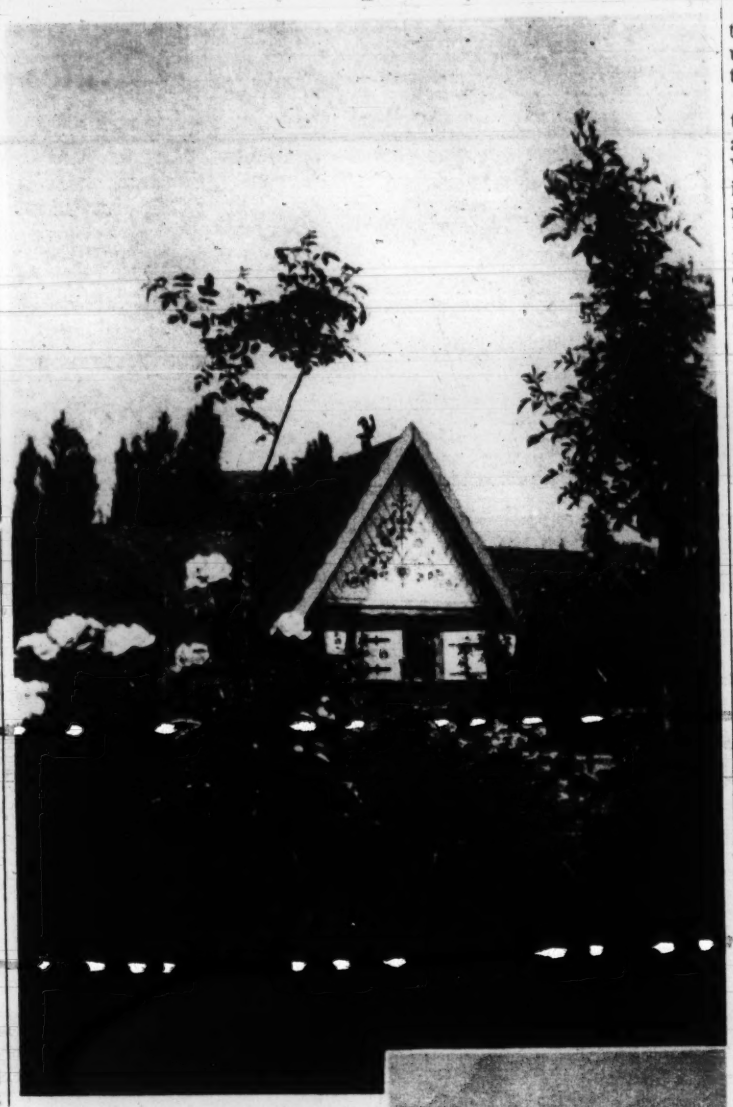
* * *

Year after year they went out to the same little piece of ground, which became known as their Schreber-garden, and each summer brought them more neighbors in the suburbs. Garden plots were set close together, each of a uniform size, and streets broad enough for light traffic were laid out between the blocks of gardens. The movement soon spread to other cities; even to other countries. Governments took a hand in helping the people to get land for gardening. The Kleingarten Verein provided seeds, cuttings, roots, bulbs, and plants at low cost for its members. At first the Verein (the association) was quite independent; later, it began to work in co-operation with the government, which arranges bus connections and cheap railroad fares and provides police protection.

There is a friendly rivalry and neighborliness—withal, a stern amount of independence—among the Little Gardeners. Competitions among them bring prizes every year for the finest looking houses, grounds, and plants. Every flower show now features exhibits from Little Gardeners, and the horticultural magazines write of their accomplishments.

The Kleingarten movement is providing the city's workers with the joy of gardening without the expense of owning property.

C. H. W.



FOR COUNTRY WEEK ENDS
A Young Czechoslovakian Artist Has Adorned His Tiny Cottage, From Which He Tends His "Kleingarten" Outside of Prague

"INDIVIDUALITY RUNS HIGH IN THE FENCES AND FRONT GATES"

. . Crawling . .

(Continued from Page 5)

the youngsters, 13 years old and under, whose feats make anything possible.

But, to return to the crawl. Although Miss Ethel McGary, another champion of the Women's Swimming Association, introduced and established the merits of the eight-beat crawl in 1920, the six-beat remained in favor with the majority. To this day most teachers and coaches look upon it as the standard crawl.

And it speaks of the great strides made since its advent, that all world's records for the regulation events have taken heavy tumbles. Suffice, as a gauge of the advance, the slashes dealt to the standards for one mile, the classic test of combined speed and endurance. The men's record has crashed from 23m. 34.5s. to 20m. 42.6s. and the women's record from 26m. 8s. to 23m. 11.5s. The difference in time means in each instance a gap of more than 220 yards in distance.

This notable improvement in methods, let it be realized, is of great import not only to contestants, but to the millions who look to swimming for recreation. Obviously, the stroke which affords the maximum of speed and endurance will provide the best means of self-protection and lifesaving, besides proving most enjoyable and advantageous for pleasure swimming.

* * *

If you are not a good swimmer already, tackle the six-beat crawl at once. While the aid of a competent teacher is desirable whenever possible, you can learn by yourself if necessary.

Find a shallow pool for practice, so you can stand up at will. Then start by getting used to dipping the face and opening the eyes under water. That will give you confidence.

This done, stand with back to wall, lift one foot to height of knee and rest it against wall. Take a deep breath and hold it; push off with raised foot; stretch flat on surface, arms extended in front, face submerged, and glide. You'll float easily under the impetus of the push off. When ready to get up, push down with both arms and drop only one foot to find bottom

Take up the leg thrash, the arm work, and breathing in this order. Always get under way with a push off, and always set the feet in motion before the arms when you combine the movements. Keep the body relaxed, and don't rush the action.

Thrash the legs up and down alternately, six to eight inches apart at full opening. Hold them fairly straight, but not tense; point the toes a trifle inward; make the thrash comfortably fast, but easy, not vigorous.

* * *

Work the arms alternately, dipping each in front of the face, elbow slightly higher than hand, and pull back directly under the middle of the body. Swing the hand outward as it reaches the thigh and turn it palm down as it leaves the water, drooping from the wrist. Then bend arm quickly until forearm points straight ahead, and push it slowly forward to starting position, a few inches only above water. Time the arms so that each will begin its pull before the other has stopped pulling.

Choose for inhaling the side toward which the feet turn more markedly as you roll in practicing the arm stroke. Inhale by mouth during the recovery of one arm, and exhale through the nostrils under water during the recovery of the other. Don't twist the head to the inhaling side until the opposite arm has started its drive; don't turn it back straight until the top arm has completed its recovery.

If you follow the foregoing directions you should have no trouble in learning or perfecting the crawl.

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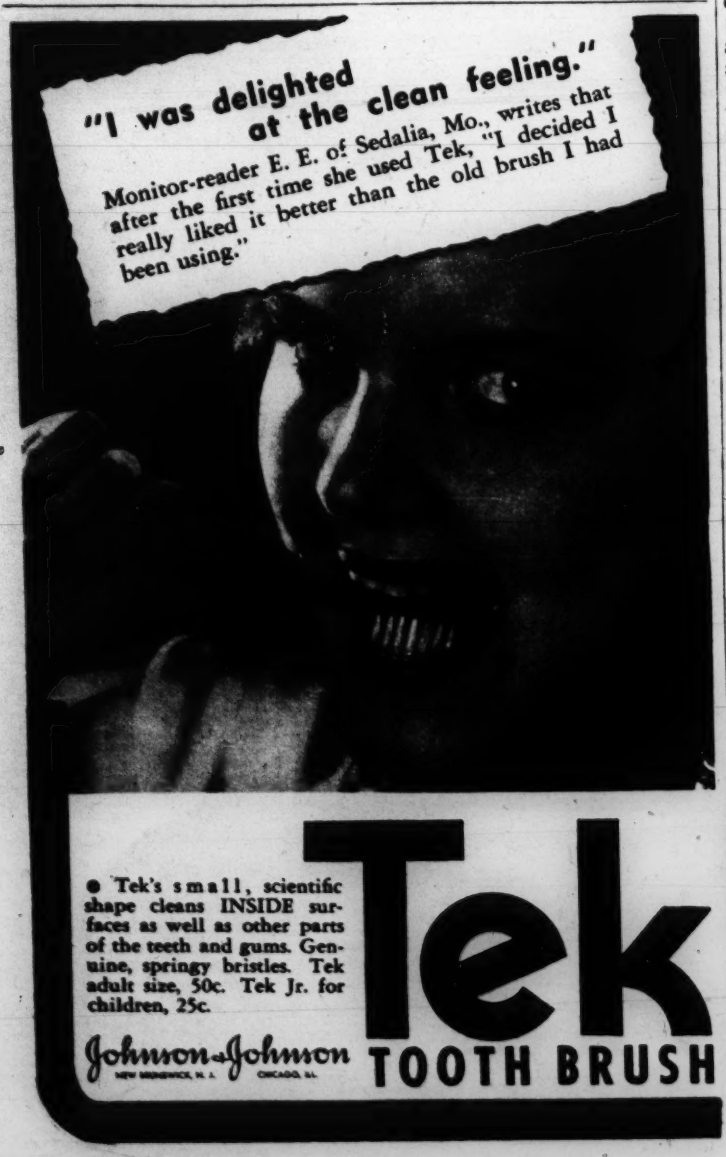
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Among the New Books

A Lover of the Stage

The Way to the Present, by John Van Druten. London: Michael Joseph, Ltd. 10s. 6d.

PARENTS ARE COMING IN, at any rate so far as literature is concerned. If one is to judge by the records, parents in Victorian days exercised over their children a far more potent influence than is the case now. But in those children's biographies and autobiographies, these vastly important people play only a very small part. A few perfunctory words about their moral excellence, a dutiful description of their appearance, a date or two are carefully set down: the rest is silence. The contemporary position is vastly different. When Edmund Gosse in his autobiography described in detail the psychological clash between himself and his father, he took his place at the head of what is now a long procession, whose latest recruit is Mr. John Van Druten, the dramatist.

He joins a distinguished company. Mr. Noel Coward's "Present Indicative" was greatly concerned with his mother; her father, Edward Stone, is the figure round which the whole of Mrs. Faith Compton Mackenzie's autobiography, "As Much as I Dare," is built up, and Mr. Giles Playfair's "My Father's Son" might just as appropriately have been called "My Great-grandfather's Grandson."

* * *

Between Mr. Van Druten and his father there existed a relationship somewhat similar, but in a latent form only, to that which led to a perpetual struggle between Edmund and Philip Gosse. The elder Van Druten was a Dutch banker living in London, and he had no sympathy whatever with the artistic leanings of his son. Had he lived, he would have sternly opposed the decisive act of Mr. Van Druten's career, which came when he threw over his lectureship in law at Aberystwyth University on the success in America of his play, "Young Woodley," in order henceforth to devote himself entirely to the pursuit of the drama. As it was, Mr. Van Druten had much opposition of a quiet, but extremely discouraging, kind to overcome before he achieved his ambition.

* * *

Some years ago, Mr. Van Druten told me that he would not object if the term quietist were applied to him and his work. It is certain that he has great admiration for the methods and results of realism. Yet as a boy he appears to have read only the romantics, men like Locke and Temple Thurston. He records a longing at 17 for books that hold the mirror up more accurately to nature. At that time "The Old Wives' Tale" and "Of Human Bondage" had both been written, but no one told him of their existence. His account of his suburban upbringing in a comfortable, middle-class household in Brondesbury and Hampstead, his schooldays at University College School, the escape of his family to Gerrard's Cross to avoid the air raids during the war, is cast in a mood of careful realistic reporting. It is quiet, reposeful, unexciting, but entirely convincing, and has some of the quality of a Dutch interior.

But when he comes to deal with the theater, Mr. Van Druten's coolness and detachment vanish. His pages glow. The theater is to the author of "Young Woodley" what high mountains were to Wordsworth. To be in the presence of dramatists and actors, talking of matters of the footlights, has been to him since boyhood the aim of his desire. He communicates his excitement in some of the best chapters to be found in English literature on the fascination and thrill of the stage.

H. H.

Maurice de Saxe at Fontenoy, 1745

A Day of Battle, by Vincent Sheean. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

TO THE PRESENT middle generation, which vividly recalls the tragic occurrences that made Flanders fields in our time the scene of bitter warfare, the story of an earlier battle in the same territory is of particular significance. Vincent Sheean, in his new novel, "A Day of Battle," recreates the events that occurred at Fontenoy on May 11, 1745.

In the long contest between France and England for world supremacy, a struggle which had its reverberations in America and the Far East, the general tide of events favored the English from the start. France, too, had a powerful navy, great wealth, and an inordinate desire for a far-flung empire; but she could do little against the indomitable zeal of a united English nation. With a decadent aristocracy and a populace in misery, France was a house divided against itself.

* * *

There was one time, early in the struggle, when it seemed as though France were on the point of averting failure. She won a great victory at Fontenoy; a triumph for Louis XV and Bonnie Prince Charlie, for the Irish, the Scots, and the exiled English, as well as for the French imperialists. But it was a victory of lost causes, an intruding phenomenon which in no way halted the one increasing purpose that was changing the whole face of the world. Fontenoy's chief significance, unsuspected at the time, was in the irony of its empty victory. It will always remain a warning to any person or nation tasting the joys of apparent triumph.

Vincent Sheean spares no details of the brutal conflict on that eleventh of May. Exhaustive research in historical documents and long familiarity with the stories of the characters involved have enabled him to reconstruct an authentic picture. Violence necessarily plays a predominant part in the narration, considering that the main action is concerned with the pitched battle between the troops of Maréchal de Saxe and the Duke of Cumberland. The characterization is also important, although Mr. Sheean is not so successful a portrait painter as a narrator of events.

* * *

Maurice de Saxe, gross, vulgar, but a genius in military tactics, dominates every scene he enters. He stands out in robust contrast to the red-heeled, be-powdered courtiers who so resent his leadership, who cannot comprehend why Louis should give so much power to this uncouth soldier from Saxony. Mr. Sheean expends most of his enthusiasm on Maurice, and brings but little vitality to the other participants of his drama. The backflashes to Madame de Pompadour and Voltaire are wordy, sophisticated interludes; the incidental characterizations of the Irish leaders and the French courtiers at the scene of the battle are largely stereotyped. Louis receives more attention, but he is a weakling and a poseur. It is Maurice de Saxe, and the battalions of anonymous soldiers under his command, who dominate the action. Fontenoy was the scene of their greatest victory, but the causes for which they fought were already doomed; their day of battle has become a classic example of futility.

M. W. S.

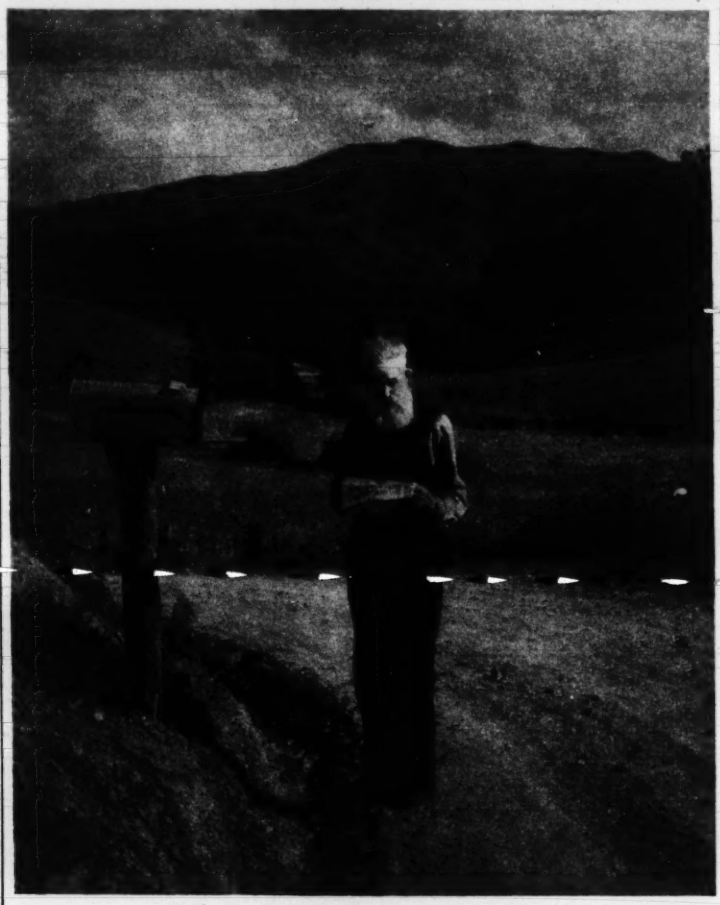

Illustration From "Valhalla in the Smokies"

A Saga of the Smokies

Valhalla in the Smokies, by Phillip Herbert Maxwell and Edouard Evartt Exline. Cleveland, Ohio: George A. Exline. $5.

INTO THE THEN unnamed region of the Carolinas and Tennessee there came, nearly four centuries ago, the hardy legionnaires led by Fernando De Soto Authentic tradition has it that these were the first white men ever seen by the red men of what are now known as the Great Smoky Mountains. Since that day much history has been written, some sordid, some inspiring. In the making of this record the Smokies and their people have played an interesting if not always a significant part. Through the centuries since the first white settlers began their trading with the Indians of that region, the integrity of a sturdy race has been measurably preserved. It is still distinctly and definitely American.

Now there comes a beautifully conceived and executed story of life and scenes in what the authors call the Valhalla of the Smokies. Its prose is dignified and in all ways appropriate. It bears the marks of a studious and sympathetic observer. But it is in the photographic reproductions, necessarily faithful and unquestionably authentic, that one finds instant delight. Here, always at hand and available, are the intimate portraits of vaguely remembered places and scenes. But it is in those pictures which the exploring artist has taken in remote and secluded byways that one finds revealed the indelible beauties of sky and rugged hills and glorious valleys. And there are the people who cling tenaciously to inherited customs and to crude ways of an existence in which they find happiness and contentment. In these stories and pictures are revealed the more intimate aspects of the mountaineering neighbors.

One who chooses to journey into this land, suspended, as it were, between oceans and skies by the easy conveniences of words and pictures, will find many hours of pleasure bound between the covers of this charming book.

F. L. P.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

The Next Century Is America's, by C. D. Murphy and H. V. Prochnow (Greenberg, $2.50). A defense of free personal initiative.

The Tragedy of Hamlet, a critical edition of the Second Quarto, 1604, with introduction and textual notes, by Thomas Marc Parrott and Hardin Craig (Princeton University Press, $3.50).

Music, History and Ideas, by Hugo Leichtentritt (Harvard University Press, $3.50). Lectures delivered by the distinguished German musicologist at Harvard University in 1934-35.

Part Payment, by Elizabeth Gregg (Pyramid Press, $2.50). Novel dealing with problems arising from social climbing.

Essays in Australian Fiction, by Bernard Eldershaw (Melbourne University Press, 6s.). Studies in the work of Henry Handel Richardson, Katharine Pritchard, Eleanor Dark, Christina Stead and others.

The British Empire (Oxford, $5). A Report on its structure and problems by a study group of members of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Portrait of Socrates, by Sir R. W. Livingstone (Oxford, $2.50). Contains the "Apology," "Crito" and "Phaedo" in an English translation, with introductions and notes.

It's All Adventure, by Peter Freuchen (Farrar & Rinehart, $3.50). The author of "Arctic Adventure" returns to civilization.

Green Fields, by Stephen Rynne (Macmillan, $2.75). Journal of an Irish farm.

Edison's Open Door, by Alfred O. Tate (Dutton, $3). The life story of the inventor, by his private secretary.

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Leisure and the Artist in the Present-Day World--A London Letter

The Problem of Leisure, by H. W. Durant. London: Routledge. 10s. 6d.

LONDON

THERE HAS BEEN one marked literary casualty in England in the last decade, and that is the light, informal, personal essay. With it many of the older generation made a reputation—Barrie, Chesterton, Max Beerbohm. The late E. V. Lucas was the most assiduous of the essay's practitioners. He must have written hundreds, and his lifelong work on Lamb indicated the place the essay held in his devotion.

But our appetite for information is far greater now than our desire to listen to the tale of personal opinions and sentiment, with its whims, prejudices, and innuendoes. In "When a Man's Single"—a book which sets out all the rules of light essay writing—Barrie once said that a good writer could write an essay about a piece of straw lying on the window sill. He could. He did. But nobody wants to know about that piece of straw now—unless perhaps the writer set out to tell us the history, the economics and incidence of straw in urban life or something of that kind! And these light essayists had neither the temper, the training, or the time to find out about such things.

* * *

The result is that the essay has persisted of its own fancifulness; its individuality not only blossomed but went to seed. It perished with sentiment, charm, grace, and the whole miniature world of harmless self-indulgences which went with them. Beside the astonishing, the fantastic "human" stories of the popular press, these tours d'esprit soon looked flat and thin. I have tried to re-read E. V. L., but I find I can read him no longer. Perhaps if I had not liked him so much once, I should like him more now. In the younger generation he leaves no successors.

We live in a different world. The word leisure had an agreeable meaning in E. V. Lucas's youth, an agreeable meaning, that is, for those who could afford it. Now, it has become agreeable no longer; like everything else it is a problem. An essay on the delights of leisure and truancy would be redundant and boring; for the content of leisure has entirely changed. Mr. H. W. Durant discusses this and analyzes how we amuse ourselves, and whether it is good for us, in "The Problem of Leisure."

"Living," he has discovered, "is no longer to be interpreted in terms of labor but in terms of the hours spent away from the stool, the machine, and the plow. Instead of being relaxation, leisure has become an effort to secure the meaning and justification of life itself."

* * *

This, Mr. Durant thinks, and I agree, is perverse and bad. The gospel of leisure has sprung from the deterioration in the conditions of labor. In factories and offices, work in the machine age has become dull and meaningless for millions of people; their lives do not begin until after 6. In addition, under capitalism, the rich, who are able to escape from this boredom, are held up in the press and in the cinema as the models of behavior because they are leisured. The banker is photographed on the tennis court, not at the bank. And amusements for the leisure of the worker are now commercialized and are in the hands of the rich. Mr. Durant sees no hope unless we return to finding again the value of work; until, dominating the machine, instead of being enslaved to it, we find real work in our leisure.

It is a problem, as he points out, that is less pressing in the professions. Mr. Richard Hughes says somewhere in "In Hazard" that whereas the nonprofessional man works so that he can get money, the professional man seeks money so that he may work. Writers, doctors, lawyers, artists, architects, actors work much harder, much longer, and have fewer holidays and hours off than other workers. Speaking generally, they find this no hardship. They like their work, and it has a meaning—because they have virtual control of their work. It has a vital as well as an economic use for them.

But, in one important respect, they do not escape the peculiar frustration which is inherent in economic competition. Few painters, for example, can live on painting. (In the nineteenth century, a bad-ish painter like Edward Lear did tolerably well on it.) They are obliged, if they have no private means, to teach, to be advertisers and civil servants—and they have a decreasing time for their art. Creative writers, with a few fortunate exceptions, are obliged to waste time and energy in journalism. It is true that a good many journalists also waste time and energy in attempts to write literature—but it is journalism which they produce. The other process had begun in Victorian times when the commercialization of literature started, i. e., when it became a function of industrial capitalism, and one has only to study the life of Thackeray to see how his work in Punch almost prevented the writing of "Vanity Fair." There are very few examples of writers of the first class earning sufficient to live on from first-class books; but under the commercialization of literature the seductive delusion is naturally held out that this is possible. For at least the first 15 years of his writing life the writer of merit will earn from his books rather less than a bus driver makes.

* * *

Authors, who are egotistic and simple people, conclude that this is the result of a conspiracy against them. They pester and harangue their publishers about the poor advertising their books have received. I doubt if advertising plays any important part in the selling of books, except indirectly in supporting the papers that review them. But reviewing plays a small part, too. Commercialization has corrupted it, chiefly by applying commercial standards and ethics. The things which sell books are fortuitous and incalculable.

There is an interesting article on this subject in an English trade journal, The Publishers Circular and the Publisher and Bookseller, by Frederick Cowles, F. R. S. L., which has a lot of sense in it. Mr. Cowles made an experiment in a provincial public library. He persuaded 110 borrowers of good fiction to say why they had picked their particular book. The answers are humiliating to those who believe in advertising and in the wireless. Of the 110, the largest number (37) merely took the book because it was on the shelves; 24 had been guided by reviews; 18 had acted on recommendation; 15 had been persuaded by the librarian; 12 had fallen to the librarian's magazine, and only 4 had been moved by advertisements and the wireless. Arnold Bennett was right when he said that talk sold books. It sells, of course, both the good ones and the bad.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Viking is publishing in America H. G. Well's study of communism and fascism, "The Brothers." The Monitor reviewed the English edition (Chatto & Windus) on Jan. 29.

Doubleday Doran has published in America Richard Aldington's novel, "Seven Against Reeves," the English edition of which (Heinemann) was reviewed in these columns April 13.

Stokes has just published in America Margaret Leigh's "Harvest Moor," the English edition of which (George Bell) was reviewed in this place on June 16, 1937.

An Island in a Fjord

Storevik (Another Northern Summer), by Gøsta af Geijerstam. New York: Dutton. $2.

A YEAR AGO, there came from western Norway a fresh call to the appreciation of nature and simple living. It was Gøsta af Geijerstam's "Northern Summer," an account of the experiences of a Norwegian family that spent their summers farming on a little island in a fjord. With the same clear zest of feeling and expression, the writer has now continued his record of their life on the island in a volume called "Storevik."

Storevik is the island. It lay across the fjord from the town where the author and his family lived. When his children were little he acquired a part of it, made the old buildings habitable, planted trees, obtained livestock, and used the place as a vacation home. All that came out in "Northern Summer," along with many charming trivialities of family life, set against a background of majestic natural beauty. In "Storevik," the children are older. Pella and Svante are young men. Peter-Lorenz attends an agricultural college, Brit is a tall young miss, and Golle thinks he is old enough to be his own master. There is also another child, 4-year-old Sunniva, who may be called the leading lady in this new drama.

* * *

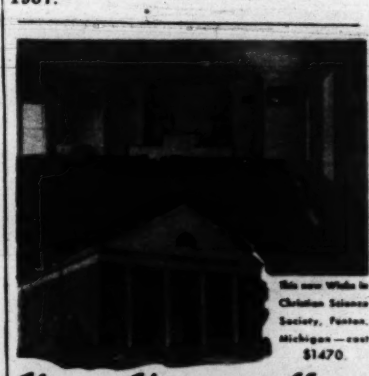
The Storevik calendar was the progress of nature. It began with the first cowslips, little flecks of sun that shone in the winter grass and promised spring. It ends, in the book, with Christmas, all dense fog and pools of melting ice outside, and warmth within the old house; for that year Storevik was their winter as well as their summer home. The high lights were expeditions they made—Father and the boys on a fishing trip "far over where our mountains went down at the meeting of the fjord and sea"; Father and Svante off into the deep forests of the mainland after big game; the whole family picknicking in a mountain cave, even little Sunniva and all her dolls.

There was also the moving of an old house, plank by plank, by water from the other side of the island, and setting it up again as a part of their home. There was the labor of planting potatoes, caring for the stock, doing the haying, catching and drying the fish—work done with some natural grumbling on the part of the boys and efforts to pass it on to the next brother, and on the part of the parents with more than the usual humorous understanding.

* * *

By implication the author says he is an artist. It is evident that he has an artist's eye for color, and a writer's gift for words to describe foaming green waterfalls that tumble out of barren valleys encrusted with black mountains, rosy mists that pull themselves through clefts in the rocks, Hellebergét, heavy, velvet-black mass looming against a yellow-green sky. Besides scenic description, beautiful as it is, there is daily living and character-training, and a keen but amiable sense of the comic. Though the material is more stormy than that of "Northern Summer," the book is both bracing and serene, like a sea dip on a bright day.

The work of author and translator is called a "collaboration." The word is well chosen, for the English is as pungent and idiomatic as if the book had been originally written in that language.



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The city's engineers "lifted up their eyes unto the hills," some of which rose almost from the very streets. To the west, on the great ranges of mountains which mark the course of the continental divide through Colorado, they saw snow fields and glaciers so vast that the warmest summers never melt them away. They saw also many lakes receiving and holding the run-off of water from the melting of countless tons of snow and ice. This water they found to be nearly ice cold, almost perfectly pure, and as "soft" as rain. Located at an altitude of 11,000 feet or more above the sea, these sparkling sheets of water were recognized as perfect storage reservoirs for the city's water supply.

The region surrounding them was uninhabited, almost isolated, rendering contamination from outside sources unlikely. Failure of natural supply was remote indeed, as a large percentage of the water issued from two huge glaciers. These tremendous ice masses had been slowly sliding down the granite slopes of the continental divide for thousands of years, being constantly renewed in their cirques on the high peaks, while their lower reaches melted under summer suns. And the engineers safely assumed that these processes would continue.

The problems of control, conservation, and protection of this almost ideal water supply were simpler than those faced by most municipalities having similar needs. Surveys were made, volumes of run-off were measured, and storage capacities were calculated. Then negotiations were completed with the Federal Government, which owned the glaciers, and with certain private concerns. And now, the city of Boulder proudly tells its visitors that it is the only community in this country which owns and controls two living glaciers, as a part of its water supply system.

The city has fenced in an area of 6,000 acres and prohibits trespass thereon. Within that area nine lakes hold in storage more than 4,800 acre-feet of water. Interconnected by cascading streams, these lakes form a giant stairway, the plunging water finally settling into quiet on the lowest step. A pipeline, 18 miles long, conveys this water as needed to the city mains. Daily tests are made to insure purity, but seldom is the slightest contamination detected.

A reserve supply of water sufficient to meet the present normal need of the city for a full year is held in the lakes at the close of each melting season, thus providing ample water for winter use.

A. L. B.

SILVER LAKE: One of the Glacier-Fed Storage Reservoirs for the Water System of Boulder, Colorado

Java Is Up-To-Date

Java has an extensive motor road system of 23,000 kilometers (15,000 miles), permitting driving all through the year, and another 4,000 kilometers of unpaved roads which, nevertheless, permit driving for the greater part of the year. Java and Madura have together 54,000 motor vehicles.

China Resists

(Continued from Page 2)

ing for the Chinese peasantry) by the Yellow River floods.

That meant that the Japanese army must undertake a campaign against Hankow if it still wanted its "smashing victory"—and there was no guarantee that any such achievement would follow a middle Yangtze occupation, as was pointed out by anxious Japanese civilian leaders, who would much prefer to see lines drawn and an intensive economic exploitation of already-occupied areas begun.

For they know, as the Japanese army conveniently prefers not to know, that from now on China is a great bog into which the Japanese wade at their peril. They can easily sink, sink, down into some such disastrous stalemate and defeat as was portrayed in 1933 by H. G. Wells's book, "The Shape of Things to Come." They recognize that the next phase of the war must be fought on China's terms, not Japan's; for while Japan could operate with reasonable ease and efficiency along the coasts, with aid of her navy and with heavily mechanized units utilizing China's new communications media (chiefly highways and railroads, together with the ancient canals), the hinterland is a different story. There the Chinese have things far more their own way, and while they make all imaginable difficulties for the advancing units they can likewise build up and render increasingly efficient the guerrilla units which today harass Japan's thin lines of communications down to the very boundaries of Shanghai.

China is in this new phase merely falling back on her own essentially agrarian structure; what has happened thus far has deprived her only of the coastal industries, which were rather luxuries than necessities in any event. At no time did China ever have single points which meant to her what such cities as Osaka mean to Japan, or Manchester to England. That has been one of the most exasperating phases of the campaign, to the Japanese—that the great sprawling Chinese monster was nowhere vulnerable for a death blow.

What is more, the Chinese actually appear to have gathered fresh strength under stress. New armies have been built up, a system developed for supplying fresh men in ever-greater numbers; inland industries are starting, which means less need to import, while many small munitions plants are turning out the true sinews of Chinese military resistance, even though China must still look abroad for big guns and airplanes. Some of the hitherto neglected interior provinces are experiencing a boom and undergoing rapid development of communications and natural resources such as never would have occurred within many years under other circumstances. What is more, China is fighting "on the cheap"—throwing into action a man power five or six times that of Japan and making Japan spend from three to five dollars for every one China lays out.

And what is the position of General Chiang Kai-shek, who (say the Japanese) must be crushed before there can be peace, and whose government has been ignored by the Japanese since late last January?

General Chiang stands today stronger than ever in the eyes of his own people, while his Government remains the one center of an increasingly united China. Japan's efforts to organize puppet regimes at Peiping and Nanking have been farcical. A few discredited old men cower pathetically behind Japanese bayonets and do not make even a pretense at any real governing, while as a matter of fact in Hopei province and elsewhere the Chinese have actually been able to build up their own governments on the other side of the Japanese lines. It is an extraordinary state of affairs, in which the Japanese hold the railways—precariously—and beyond the range of their guns there is either continued Central Government control or (in many instances, unhappily) bandit-ruled anarchy.

No end to the struggle is in sight. It is an endurance contest. Bombastic declarations are seen to be utterly meaningless as one penetrates inland and witnesses the true situation. Without doubt, the Japanese can press along established communication lines, by weight of their mechanized units and air force; there is no use in denying that, although Chinese soldiers have shown themselves as good as any on earth when properly led and given any sort of decent equipment. On the other hand, the Japanese have not broken Chiang, they have not shattered his armies, they have built up rather than destroyed China's national unity, and they are forced to press on and on against constantly more difficult conditions at ever-greater cost and with ever-diminishing prospects of being able to subdue and exploit the occupied territory within any estimable future. In the long run, the Chinese economy may be the deciding factor, for China is taking all this in her stride and building a form of normal life despite terrific hardship, while the Japanese are under constant strain, which may come to a breaking point. The Chinese are counting on precisely that.

..Japan Persists

(Continued from Page 2)

masses of the Japanese people, on the other. In a sense the Army is simply a representative cross-section of the people; its private soldiers are drawn from all classes and from all parts of Japan under the universal conscription system. Its officers also are not an hereditary caste, although descendants of the old samurai families naturally predominate among them; many come from quite poor families in the country districts. It is the testimony of every foreign officer who has served as an observer with Japanese troop units that the relations between officers and men, while paternalistic, according to Western standards, are very close, that even minor cases of insubordination are extremely rare.

So, if one views the situation realistically, there seems little reason to suppose that Japan cannot carry on its war in China indefinitely, although at the price of severe economic and financial strain and a gradual sinking in the standard of living. If one sets this impression of Japan side by side with the general foreign impression that China is also prepared to fight on indefinitely, rather than yield or compromise, the stage seems set for a long struggle.

It would require an extraordinary triumph of moderation on both sides, and perhaps of tactful mediation from outside, to bring about some kind of compromise settlement, based, perhaps, on making out of North China a kind of Japanese economic protectorate, while leaving the Chinese nationalist regime intact in the rest of the country.

Even the mention of such a settlement, however, would evoke such protests from Chinese nationalists, determined to concede nothing to Japanese aggression, and from Japanese military leaders, bent on a minimum prerequisite for peace, that it must be considered a very dubious and uncertain possibility, despite the fact that both countries are suffering and will continue to suffer more and more from the prolongation of hostilities.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Women's Rights . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In the issue of July 6 appears a letter in approbation of an interview with Dr. Edith Summerskill, M. P., published in the Magazine Section of June 15 under the title "Her Right to Individuality." I am impelled to address this letter to you because I feel the conclusions of both interview and subsequent letter should not pass unchallenged.

Why should it be accounted a step toward progress and freedom for a woman to regard her home not "as a tie—but only a pleasure" and to delegate responsibilities which she has assumed, while she seeks alternative occupation in another sphere? Does the mere avoidance of one form of activity in favor of another constitute of itself a proof of progressive thinking?

The view presented in this interview is but typical of many reports of so-called "women's movements" which are published in the columns of our paper from time to time. Insistence seems too often laid upon the gaining of women's rights—political, social, and economic—and upon exhortation to women to unite for these rights till won.

Granted, that justice should be done to all. But when women have battled for their "rights," and maybe have won them—will they bring their true womanhood through to victory with them? Or will some of it lie drooping on the battlefield? Is it actually for "rights" that women are struggling at this hour?—or for the attempted accomplishment of a program conceived a generation ago, when "woman's right to individuality" was often held to signify her freedom to pattern men and to enter their fields of work as a proof of her emancipation? It is possible that this attempt has lost ground in recent years because it is a rough road for woman to follow and its destination is obscure.

May I as a woman who thinks earnestly on this subject appeal to The Christian Science Monitor to take a positive lead in helping to develop a truer concept of "woman's work," "woman's rights," "woman's place in the world." I do not envisage the submergence of woman in a world controlled by men. But I do ask that woman herself shall become discontented with petty aims, petty loyalties, and petty achievements; that she shall refrain from adding harshness, aggressiveness, and divisions to a world already overstocked with these attitudes of thought: that she shall throw in her lot with the grand stream of human living and so aid the preservation of those things so precious to men and women alike—liberty, peace, and spiritual enlightenment. In ceasing to think of herself she shall rise to the height of true womanhood, and so earn those rights which fighting can never gain and injustice can never take away.

JOAN T. FOLLETT

London

♦ ♦ ♦

Peace With Honor . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Sir Norman Angell's article in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor of June 29, "An Appeal for Peace With Honor," would be a terrible indictment of the Foreign Policy of the British Government during the last few years, were it not for the fact that there is another side to the picture.

It would seem that there are two different kinds of idealism, practical and impractical or quixotic. Surely we need to see that our idealism is not of the latter quality.

Some years ago the British Government decided to take two steps which, no doubt, they considered both right and practical at the time: to return the nation to the gold standard and make a settlement of the country's war debt with America. In course of time, however, it was found that both these steps, while very praiseworthy as ideals, were quite impossible in practice. And so the Government took the nation off gold and defaulted on the war debt payments.

It would have been a magnificent gesture to have kept to gold and continued the huge payments in cash to America. But when the nation had become bankrupt and the rest of the world had suffered accordingly, this idealism would have hardly seemed so heroic.

Many nations of the world undertook, in good faith, to outlaw war and stand by the Covenant of the League of Nations. But gradually the feeling gained ground among the nations that considered themselves "have nots" that the Kellogg Pact and the League had been put over by the "have" nations with the express purpose of enabling them to keep what they had and prevent the "have nots" from expanding in any direction and receiving what was due to them.

This belief was fed by the unwillingness of France to disarm in accordance with her covenant and the unreadiness of other nations to revise the Versailles Treaty. These so called "have nots" decided to break free from the binding pacts at any cost under the assumption that they had been duped, and act independently.

The British Government, responsible for the welfare of a nation that had been steadily disarming for years under the assumption that others would follow, was in a very difficult position; and is it any wonder that they, with no assurance that other nations would give wholehearted and practical support, were not prepared to face the risk of a terrible war in support of an idealism that had become no longer practical? They acted much as they did over the question of the gold standard and the American war debt payments.

If anyone would cast a stone at Great Britain over her Foreign Policy, let him study our Master's Parable of the Unjust Steward, Luke 16. He will find that there may occur circumstances under which it is wise and Christian to:

"make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness."

Meanwhile Britain is, with the utmost reluctance, rearming to a colossal extent, and may in due course be in a position to say to aggression "this far and no farther."

ERIC W. CARR

London

♦ ♦ ♦

Bohemian University . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In the Weekly Magazine Section for July 27, R. H. Markham ("The New Danube") refers to the University of Prague as the "first of all the German universities." Since my study of Bohemian history has given me the impression that the University was Bohemian, not German, I have been at some pains to look into the matter and have found that the University of Prague is indeed Bohemian in origin. Because of world conditions today and the efforts of certain nations to appropriate as their own various cultural institutions as well as territories, I feel that your readers are entitled to know the true facts.

American Airlines
LONE EAGLE
Ronnie Davies, Only Five-and-a-Half Years Old, Traveled Alone All the Way From England, Where He Had Visited His Grandparents, to His Parents' Home in Detroit, Mich. His Picture Was Taken as He Boarded an American Airlines Flagship at Newark for the Last Leg of His Journey

In a pamphlet called "The Prague Universities" Dr. Jan Krčmář takes up the subject of the foundation of the Charles University and gives its subsequent history up to the present day. He reproduces Latin documents which show unmistakably that the University was founded in 1348 by Charles IV as King of Bohemia (according to State law the establishment of universities lay within the authority of the sovereign, not the emperor) in the Bohemian city of Prague, for the benefit of his Bohemian subjects. The Chancellor was not an imperial dignitary, but a Bohemian Prince, the Archbishop of Prague, the seal of the University was stamped with the image of the Bohemian patron saint, Prince Wenceslas, and the maintenance of the University was borne by the Kingdom of Bohemia.

Since there were no universities in Germany, Germans swarmed to Prague, and many posts were taken over by them. Soon difficulties ensued which caused Wenceslas II to promulgate a decree in 1409 to the effect that: ". . . the German nation, holding no rights of citizenship in the Kingdom of Bohemia has, in various matters of the University of Prague, appropriated the use of three votes whereas the Czech nation, the true heritor of this realm, has and employs but one vote—we, then, considering it unjust and very improper that foreigners and immigrants should in great measure enjoy the appropriated property of the native population, who justly have claim on it . . . command you by this our decree . . . to admit the Czech nation in all councils, courts, etcetera to three votes in every manner leaving them forever henceforth the privilege of using and enjoying these votes."

After the Battle of the White Mountain in 1620, the University was given over to the Jesuits and the character of the school changed. Every effort was made to Germanize the institution, and in 1783 the German language was substituted for the Latin, which was the language of all universities of the Middle Ages. These efforts were resisted, a chair of Czech language and literature was established in 1791 and gradually the use of Czech increased until in 1848 equality was granted for the two languages. In 1882 the University split into two sections, a Czech one and a German, but after the founding of the Czechoslovak Republic, the German section became a separate institution and the Czech University was confirmed in its original Bohemian character as the Ancient Charles University.

F. J. WALLACE

New York

Among Our Contributors . .

BOTH SIDES of the Sino-Japanese undeclared war are represented in this week's survey of conditions in rival camps as the conflict enters its second year. RANDALL GOULD, who writes from Shanghai, is the Monitor's correspondent in China, while WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN is the Tokyo correspondent.

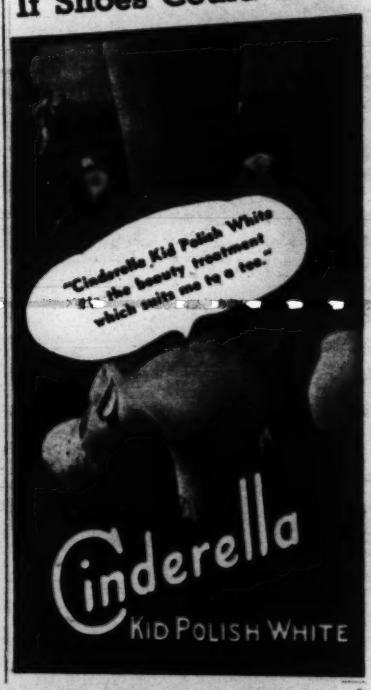
Long prominent in journalism, WICKHAM STEED is widely known as a keen observer of world politics. He was correspondent for The Times, of London, in Berlin, Rome, and Vienna for some years before the World War, and later was editor of that newspaper. Among his present activities, he contributes at intervals to the Monitor.

As coach of the American Olympic Girl Swimmers from 1924 until 1932, L. DE B. HANDLEY speaks with special authority of the changes in swimming methods. FRANK DAUGHERTY is the Monitor's Hollywood motion picture writer and contributor of the weekly column, "Scene in Hollywood." ELBERT RUSSELL is Dean of the School of Religion at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina. LEWIS REX MILLER is head of the Monitor's Pacific coast news bureau. E. C. COTES is a member of the London editorial staff of the Monitor.

How About Mosquitoes?

It has long been known that insects prefer one colored flower to another of different hue. Now it is known to a greater degree in one group, at least, which color is preferred. Investigations show a decided preference for the blue end of the spectrum, with red the least attractive. On the Lyons and Fulton Bridge, near Clinton, Iowa, recently, shad flies were found piled up some six inches deep under the white lighting of the toll plaza, while under the yellow sodium vapor lights they were scarcely one inch deep.

If Shoes Could Talk!



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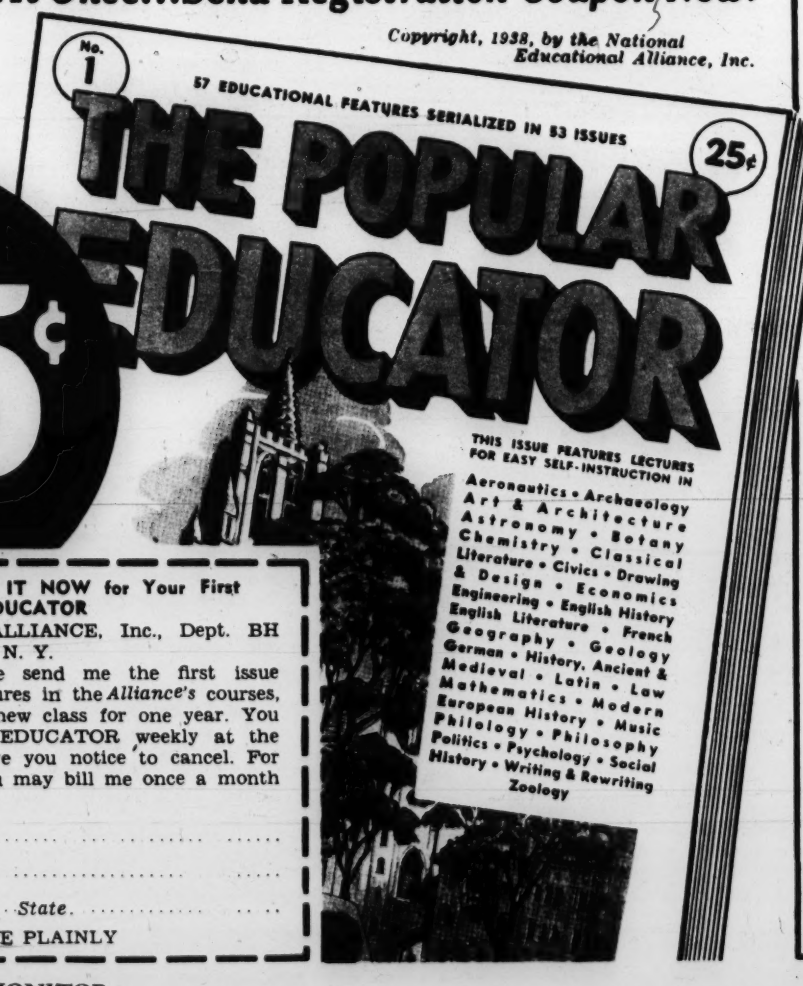
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Additional courses in SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING INTERIOR DECORATING, PHOTOGRAPHY

IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN